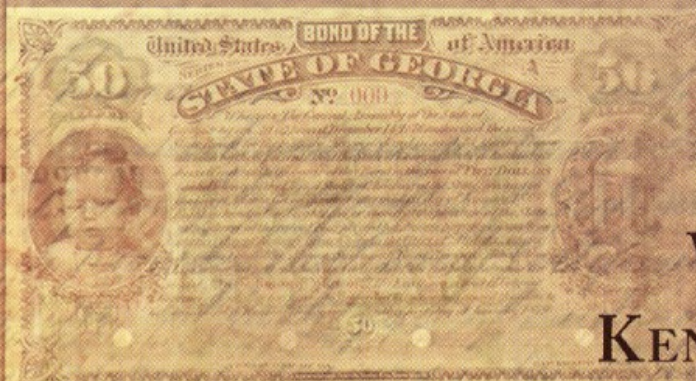
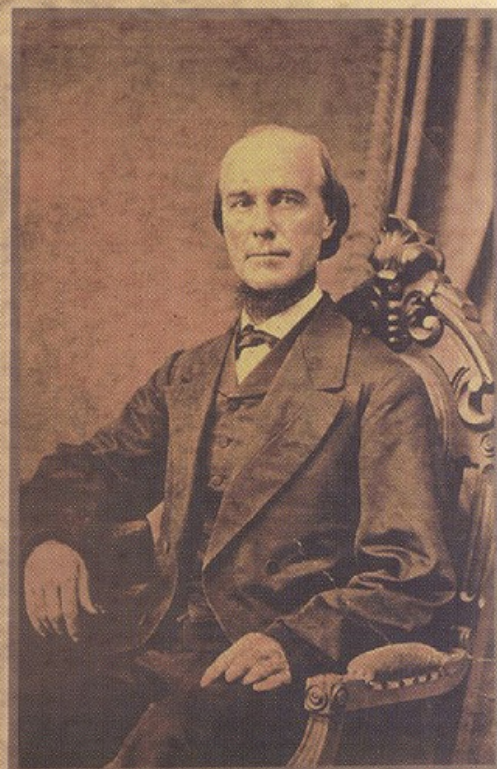
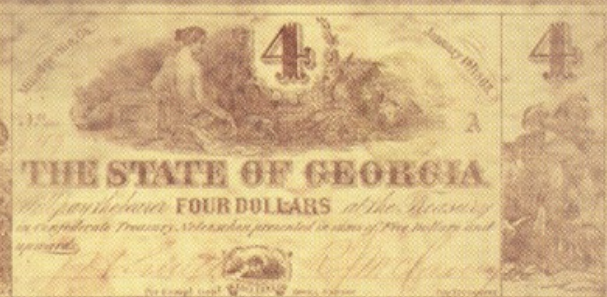


STATE OF GEORGIA

TREASURY NOTES, TREASURY CERTIFICATES & BONDS



A COMPREHENSIVE
COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

W. MACK MARTIN
KENNETH S. LATIMER

State of Georgia Treasury Notes, Treasury Certificates, and Bonds

A Comprehensive Collector's Guide

**W. Mack Martin
Kenneth S. Latimer**

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The cover photograph of Gov. Joseph E. Brown, c. 1861, is reproduced courtesy of the Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

First Edition

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Foreword

This book was written to catalog and to facilitate the identification of State of Georgia treasury notes, treasury certificates, and bonds. In addition, this text recognizes significant errors in these financial instruments. Grover C. Criswell's text entitled *Confederate and Southern States Currency: A Descriptive Listing Including Rarity and Value, Volume 1*, was the first book to describe Georgia obsolete currency and error notes. Between the first edition of this text in 1957 and the fourth revision in 1992, fifteen new error notes were identified and added to the State of Georgia listings. The present publication attempts to list all known major and minor errors of Georgia currency that have been seen by the authors, as well as those listed previously by Criswell. A new numbering system has been developed to incorporate more recently discovered error notes and to correct some cataloging problems associated with individual notes in Criswell's texts. The tables in appendix A compare the new numbering system with that of Criswell.

All Georgia Treasury notes were printed uniface; however, the treasurer's seal may appear on the face or back of regularly issued notes. Certain error notes may lack Georgia Treasury seals or have additional seals applied. Some error notes also may have the red protector overprint on the back of the note instead of covering the written denomination on the face of the note. Many error notes are relatively common, while others are very scarce to rare. Both the condition and cut (scissors or shears were used to separate the sheets into individual notes) of the notes are important factors when collecting, evaluating, and determining the value of these notes.

If you possess any State of Georgia treasury note, treasury certificate, or bond that is not listed in this book, an unlisted serial number for rare notes, or additional educational information concerning these financial instruments, please consider sharing this information with the authors (mackmartin@hartcom.net, latimer@vet.uga.edu).

Acknowledgments

Carl Anderson and David Marsh provided their time, effort, and knowledge. Any collector interested in Georgia obsolete currency, including State of Georgia issues, should visit their website entitled Georgia Obsolete Currency. This website can be located on the Internet at the following URL:
<www.davidmarsh.com>.

Grover Criswell was a legendary dealer in Confederate and obsolete currency. His classic texts on this subject provided the earliest catalogs of State of Georgia currency, as well as identification of a few error notes. The current text has attempted to improve and expand upon Grover's initial educational impact.

Gary Doster has provided friendship and was responsible for our introduction into the world of obsolete currency. He also gave generously of his time to edit the text of this book.

Dick Rader contributed significantly to this publication and initially kindled interest in collecting and studying Georgia error notes.

Hugh Shull has contributed his knowledge to many books on obsolete currency, including this publication. He also is well recognized in the hobby for his extensive catalogs that list obsolete banknotes from many states, including obsolete and error notes from the State of Georgia.

Amanda Sheheen has provided considerable input as a colleague, friend, and obsolete currency dealer. Her efforts have increased the depth and scope of this book. Amanda's extensive obsolete currency website is located at <www.aoauctions.com>.

Jim Miller <www.deucemancurrency.com>, **Claud Murphy** <www.murphyenterprises.com>, **Don Fisher**, **Bill Rountree**, **Henry Simmons**, and **Radford Sterns** are gratefully acknowledged for their friendship and contributions to this publication.

Meredith Boyter provided the artistic talent and graphic design for the cover of this book.

Lois Klesa Morrison is acknowledged for completing the final manuscript layout for publication.

Nelson Morgan and the staff of the Hargrett Rare Book & Manuscript Library, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, were helpful in locating period images of Gov. Joseph E. Brown.

The staff of the Georgia Department of Archives and History, Morrow, Georgia, provided access to the original registers of the Georgia State Treasury that made this book possible.

Stephen Goldsmith of R. M. Smythe, Inc., New York, New York, provided images of a rare State of Georgia bond that helped make this book more complete.

Roger Garrett and the staff of The Georgian Press in Athens, Georgia were responsible for the meticulous printing and binding of this text. They turned our dreams into reality.

Dedication

This publication is dedicated to our wives, **Sandy Martin** and **Pauline Rakich**, who continue to tolerate our hobby while providing love, understanding, and encouragement.

Never let the value of a note be greater than that of a friend

A Synopsis of Georgia History from Founding to Reconstruction

Georgia was named in honor of King George II of England, who signed the royal charter that established the Colony of Georgia in 1732. Following colonial development and the Revolutionary War, Georgia became the fourth state to ratify the federal constitution of the United States of America on January 2, 1788.

In the 1790s, Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin. As an agricultural crop, “cotton was king” in the South. In Georgia, where slaves were an expensive investment for labor, the cotton gin increased worker efficiency. Subsequently, cotton became the major cash crop in the state and the value of land obtained from the indigenous Indians rose rapidly. Although not universal in Georgia, slavery was prevalent within the state by 1825. Even some prominent Cherokee Indians followed the white man's example and owned slaves.

Importation of African slaves had been outlawed by the start of the nineteenth century; however, that ban was never very effective. Cotton markets and exchanges appeared in most cities in the state and Savannah became one of the largest cotton centers in the world. Because of the need to transport cotton from the smaller exchanges in the interior of the state to the coast, Georgia worked to develop railroads. In December 1838, the Georgia legislature chartered the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the first state-owned rail line in the country. In an era when other states were building canals for transport of goods, Georgia was looking to the future and building railroads.

Between 1840 and 1860, the Congress of the United States had been dominated by northeastern politicians who discriminated against the South with import tariffs. These tariffs kept prices of European goods high and reduced the ability of the Europeans to purchase cotton from the southern states. Southern leaders who opposed these sectional tariffs developed the nullification doctrine, whereby they could declare any federal law to be null and void within their own borders. Nullification was based on

the premise that sovereign powers were given to the individual states by the United States Constitution. Tensions between politicians who supported or opposed nullification continued to intensify.

On January 19, 1861, a convention of Georgians under Governor Joseph E. Brown assembled in the state capitol of Milledgeville to address the question of secession from the Union. The Secession Act subsequently was passed by a vote of 208 to 89. With this historic vote, Georgia became the fifth state to secede from the Union and join the Confederacy.

Despite the outbreak of the Civil War, Georgia was largely unaffected by armed conflict until 1864 when General William Tecumseh Sherman waged his Atlanta Campaign (May 1 to September 8) and subsequently made his "March to the Sea" (November 12 to December 10). General Sherman recognized the military value of railroad systems to the Confederacy and the importance of the countryside in supporting and sustaining the war effort. Therefore, he largely decimated the railroads and countryside during his transit of the state.

Following the Civil War and Reconstruction, it was not until 1870 that Georgia seated Negro Representatives, ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution, and was allowed to re-enter the Union and participate in Congress. During her short-lived independence and association with the Confederate States of America from 1861 to 1865, the State of Georgia issued currency, treasury certificates, and bonds under several acts. Joseph E. Brown was governor during this time and his portrait appears on several issues of these state notes. In addition, bonds also were issued prior to the turn of the twentieth century to promote and support the advancement of state infrastructure during the post-war recovery effort.

History of Georgia Treasury Notes, Treasury Certificates, and Bonds

The Georgia Legislature passed acts for the printing of currency on December 14, 1861; December 13, 1862; December 14, 1863; and November 18, 1864. A resolution to print currency also was adopted on March 17, 1864. In addition, acts to issue change bills were passed on December 5, 1862, and December 14, 1863. Appendix B presents a synopsis of the legislative acts and resolutions, as well as the notes that were issued under their authority.

Various military needs and state obligations almost depleted the Georgia Treasury of funds by the end of 1861. In December 1861, the General Assembly appropriated \$5,000,000 toward a military fund for 1862. They also gave Governor Brown authorization to issue bonds or treasury notes if money was not present in the Treasury to meet these appropriations. With the help of Richard R. Cuyler, president of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, the State of Georgia borrowed money from the banks until bonds or notes could be printed. Governor Brown subsequently decided to issue bonds to pay the Confederate War Tax and to use the treasury notes to meet the state's financial needs.

In January of 1862, Governor Brown corresponded with John Douglas of New Orleans, through Judge James Jackson, about engraving and printing Georgia Treasury notes. Douglas had the plates engraved by February 5, 1862, and promised to send some notes within 10 days (these notes probably were proof notes). Despite several requests by Governor Brown to obtain some treasury notes, Douglas only had \$50,000 worth of notes ready to send by the middle of March 1862. Problems in producing the treasury notes included difficulty in obtaining good quality paper, properly executing engravings, and timely printing of the notes. To overcome some of these impediments, Governor Brown sent Judge James Jackson to New Orleans to make the necessary arrangements with a competent engraver and to obtain quality paper. Judge Jackson ultimately succeeded in obtaining 35,000 sheets of quality banknote paper from Avendan Brothers,

who telegraphed Governor Brown for delivery instructions. Avendan Brothers were instructed to deliver the paper to John Douglas in New Orleans, who engraved and printed the State Treasury notes. Douglas started printing these notes in late March 1862 and continued through April 1862.

Work on the treasury notes progressed in a satisfactory manner until New Orleans was seriously threatened by Union troops. Work on the notes was not complete, but Governor Brown did not want these materials to fall into enemy hands. Therefore, he instructed Judge Jackson to relocate all printing stones, plates, paper, and associated items to the State of Georgia. Jackson settled financially with Douglas for the work done and sent the materials to Georgia. Treasury notes in \$10 and \$100 hundred dollar denominations were printed by Douglas and subsequently were issued by the State Treasury in April 1862. Governor Brown's foresight was commendable because the City of New Orleans was captured by Union forces in late April 1862.

Governor Brown appointed Richard H. Howell of Savannah to be the state printer and engraver of the remaining treasury notes. Fifty dollar notes were issued by the Georgia Treasury in late May 1862 and probably were printed by Howell using the plates that had been produced by Douglas. On June 3, 1862, Governor Brown ordered Howell to return to Georgia with all of his equipment. Notes of \$5 and \$20 dollar denominations were issued by the Georgia Treasury in July 1862.

All treasury notes issued in 1862 are dated January 1 and bear the signatures of Jno (John) Jones as State Treasurer and P. (Peterson) Thweatt as the State Comptroller General. The treasury notes issued in 1862 were authorized under the Act of December 14, 1861, and were redeemable in eight percent bonds after a treaty of peace or when the banks in Savannah and Augusta resumed specie payments. Clerks were hired to register and stamp the notes.

In many areas outside of larger towns, business transactions still suffered from a lack of currency even though change bills were privately issued by corporations and individuals. To help curb

illegal scrip issues, counterfeits, and issue of bogus or other change bills intended to defraud people, Governor Brown requested authorization in his Appropriation Bill of 1863 to issue treasury notes and change bills of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, and 75 cents plus denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$4.

Howell began printing the change bills that were dated January 1, 1863. By late April, some of these change bills were ready to be issued by the Treasury. Notes in denominations of \$10 and \$100 (dated February 1, 1863) were ready for issue by late February. Notes dated February 2, 1863 were printed in a denomination of \$50. The State Treasurer continued to issue notes dated January 15, 1862 in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$100. Change bills from 5 cents to \$4 were issued bearing the date of January 1, 1863.

Governor Brown noted that some individuals had accumulated large amounts of treasury notes as an investment, an accumulation of currency that was both inconvenient and bulky. He requested authorization from the Georgia Legislature to exchange treasury notes for treasury certificates in sums not less than \$5,000. Subsequently, a bill authorizing the issue of these treasury certificates was passed on December 14, 1863. The treasury notes that were redeemed were to be burned every two months and their destruction was to be witnessed by the Governor. The Comptroller General and Treasurer were authorized to issue change bills for 1864, but there was no documentation of treasury notes issued. Change bills dated January 1, 1864, were issued in denominations of 50 cents and \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$4. During an extra session of the General Assembly on March 17, 1864, a resolution was passed to authorize the issue of treasury notes under the Act of December 14, 1863. This issue was needed because the Confederate States Congress had rendered the present issue of Confederate treasury notes unsuitable as currency after April 1, 1864. In order to meet state appropriations, Governor Brown was authorized to issue state treasury notes. The issue of notes on April 6, 1864 was used to meet various financial obligations. Treasury notes were issued in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, and \$500.

General Sherman started his famous "March to the Sea" on November 12, 1864. On November 17, 1864, the Georgia Legislature authorized the State Treasurer, John Jones, to remove the treasury account books, official papers, and funds from Milledgeville to a place of safety. On November 18, John Jones also received authorization to count and burn state treasury notes because of their great bulk and lack of transportation to remove them from Milledgeville. The treasury notes were to be destroyed in the presence of three witnesses. The General Assembly called a halt to their legislative session on November 18, 1864, and members started to leave Milledgeville because the Union army was near. Governor Brown was one of the last members of the government to depart the capital of Georgia. The Union army entered Milledgeville on November 22, but only stayed a few days before resuming the march to the coast. In the interim, Governor Brown moved some of the state offices to Macon where he convened the General Assembly at the Macon City Hall on February 15, 1865, to complete its unfinished legislative work. In late March of 1865, Governor Brown moved his office back to Milledgeville.

The issue of treasury notes for January 15, 1865 consisted of \$5 and \$50 denominations that were used to pay officers of the General Assembly and warrants drawn on the treasury for salaries of other civil officers. There record of issue for notes dated March 20, 1865. Shortly after the Civil War, Provisional Governor James Johnson ordered the state Comptroller General, Peterson Thweatt, to report on state treasury activities during the insurrection. In this report, Thweatt stated that treasury notes dated March 20, 1865, were printed under authorization of the Act of 1864. These notes subsequently were paid into the state treasury on May 8, 1865, but the reason for this action is not recorded. Only two surviving notes with an issue date of March 20, 1865 have been identified to date. One of the notes is a \$10 denomination and the other is a \$100 denomination. Both specimens were printed by Richard Howell in Savannah.

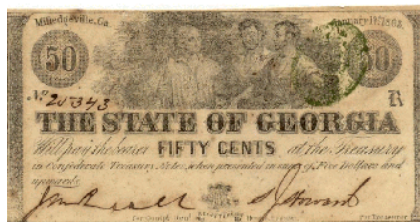
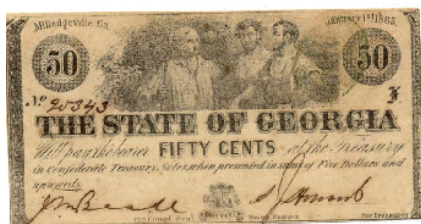
The Civil War was coming to a close by the spring of 1865. General Robert E. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia on April 9, 1865.

On April 20, 1865, General James H. Wilson captured and occupied Macon, Georgia. Governor Brown surrendered the Georgia state militia (Georgia State Line troops) to General Wilson and received a personal parole. Subsequently, General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered his Confederate Army on April 26, 1865, at Durham Station, North Carolina.

The register of treasury notes indicates the use of State of Georgia Confederate treasury notes until at least May 8, 1865. On the night of May 9, a squad of Union cavalymen from General Wilson's headquarters in Macon reached Milledgeville. These troopers had orders to arrest Governor Brown. When informed of his arrest, Governor Brown packed and accompanied them to Macon where he was sent under guard to Washington, DC and was incarcerated for nine days in Carroll Prison (Old Capitol Prison) before being released on parole and restricted to the city limits. After a week, he was allowed to return to Milledgeville, where he resumed his duties as Governor of the State of Georgia.

Serial Numbers and Plate Letters

In State of Georgia currency, serial numbers are written in brown ink and usually are located on the side of the note opposite to the plate letter. For a few notes, the plate letter is printed toward the top of the note with the serial number below. Combinations of plate letters and serial numbers are a little more complex. For example, if a sheet containing six notes was printed, the written serial numbers would be identical if the plate letters differed (plate letters A, B, C, D, E, and F would have an identical serial number). If each note on a given sheet had the same plate letter, then each note would be given a unique, consecutive serial number. For example, if a sheet of six notes with plate letter A was printed, the written serial numbers would be consecutive (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6). This book lists the plate letters and range of serial numbers for each issue of notes.



Both of the 50 cent notes above have the same serial number but different plate letters. Also notice that the green treasury stamp appears as an illegible blotch.

Treasury Seals (Control Stamps) and Inks

Most issued notes are hand stamped with a treasury seal or control stamp on the face or reverse to authenticate the note. Depending upon the year of issue, these treasury seals usually were applied using **black, red, or green ink**. However, rare notes have been observed that have blue or yellow treasury seals. Whether these odd-colored seals are due to improper mixing of the colored ink, fading, or chemical deterioration of the ink is unknown. From 1862 to 1864 the same style of treasury stamp was used but the color of ink sometimes differed. Notes stamped with black or red ink have a more discernable treasury seal. For notes stamped with green ink, the treasury seal usually is illegible and appears as a green blotch or smear. In 1865 a slightly different style of treasury stamp was used and the seal was applied to the reverse of the note using black ink. The two styles of treasury stamps are illustrated below.



The treasury seal employed from **1862 to 1864** has **striations** toward the periphery that enclose the legend "TREASURY OF GEORGIA 1862." These treasury seals were applied to notes using black, red, or green ink.



The treasury seal employed during **1865** lacks the peripheral striations. A **solid background** encloses the legend “TREASURY OF GEORGIA 1862.”

All treasury seals applied to notes during this period were in black ink.

Red Protective Overprint

A red overprint or protector was placed over the written denomination on the face of most notes as a security device. If applied correctly, this overprint is reasonably well centered but may display a slight shift, especially to the left. Error notes resulted if the red protective overprint was misaligned (too high or too low), broken, or printed on the back of the note.



Examples of correct coverage of the protective overprint are illustrated above. Error notes from improper application of this overprint are illustrated throughout the text.

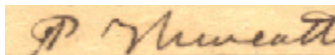
Signatures on Georgia Notes

As was the case in the Confederate Treasury, signing and issuing State of Georgia banknotes was a demanding and labor-intensive task. Some of these notes were signed by the Treasurer, John Jones, and the Comptroller General, Peterson Thweatt. Because of the large volume of notes produced, clerks also were authorized to sign some of these notes for the Comptroller General and / or the Treasurer. A list of authorized signers of Georgia notes is presented below with examples of their

signatures. Specific signature combinations are presented throughout the text of this book for each issue of notes.

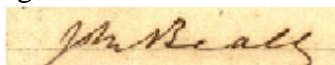
Peterson Thweatt - Comptroller General of the State of Georgia.

His signature always appears as “P. Thweatt. ”



Clerks that were authorized to sign notes for the Comptroller General included the following:

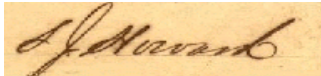
J. M. Beall *



T.J. Bloodworth



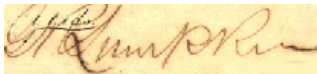
S. J. Howard *



M. D. Hudson




G. R. Lumpkin



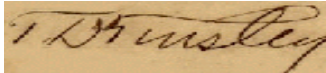
A. S. Rutherford



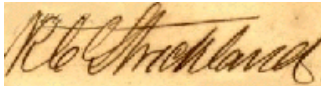
J. H. Smith



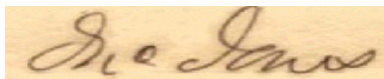
T. D. Tinsley



R. C. Strickland

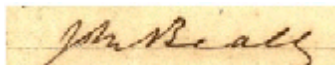


John Jones – Treasurer of the State of Georgia. His signature appears on notes as “Jno Jones.”

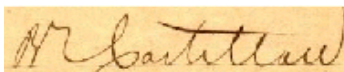


Clerks that were authorized to sign notes for the Treasurer included the following:

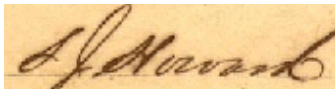
J. M. Beall *



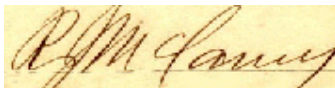
B. F. Castellaw



S. J. Howard *



R. J. McCamy



F. B. Mapp - An example of this signature is unknown. Mapp signed the last 25 cent fractional variety, but these notes were believed to be destroyed before issue.

* J. M. Beall and S. J. Howard were authorized to sign notes for both Comptroller General and Treasurer.

Counterfeit and Fraudulently Issued Notes

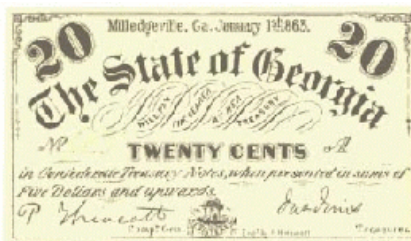
Counterfeit notes were fraudulent issues that were produced with the intention of deceiving the public. They were designed to mimic the genuine notes as closely as possible. Such notes also are called “**contemporary counterfeits**” because they were produced and circulated at the same time as their genuine counterparts. Counterfeit notes of the State of Georgia have been identified but are rare.

Genuine issues of State of Georgia 20 and 25 cent notes are

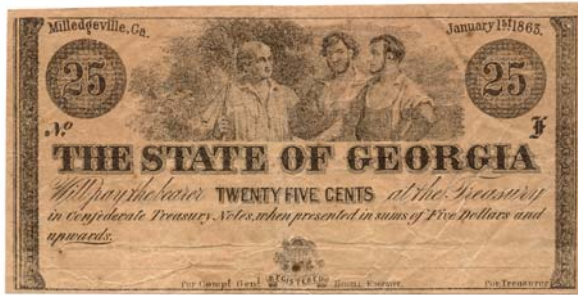
illustrated below. The signatures of the Comptroller General Thweatt and Treasurer Jones are printed on the 20 cent note while the serial number is handwritten in brown ink. In contrast, the 25 cent note has handwritten serial number and signatures of Hudson and Howard.



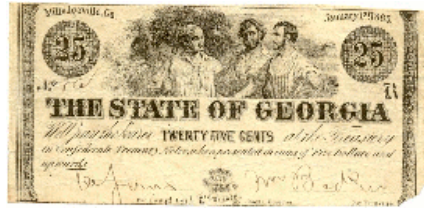
Contemporary counterfeits of State of Georgia 20 and 25 cent notes are illustrated below. These counterfeits may be quite deceptive and were generally printed using old or treated paper. The 20 cent note often appears with a handwritten serial number in red ink. Most modern reproductions of genuine State of Georgia notes use a different quality paper from that of the 1862 to 1865 time period.



Remainders are legitimately printed state notes that were not issued. Therefore, remainders do not have a serial number, signature combination, or applied treasury seal. A remainder is illustrated below.



Fraudulent issue of State of Georgia notes usually was accomplished by signing and numbering the existing remainders of genuine state notes. These fraudulent notes can be subdivided into those notes with bogus signatures and those with forged signatures.



Bogus signatures are names of people other than the Comptroller General, Treasurer, or clerks who were authorized to sign for these governmental officials. Remainders that have been fraudulently endorsed with bogus signatures and serial numbers are shown below. Several different names, some of which are more commonly encountered than others, have been observed on these notes. The individuals who signed these notes have not been investigated to date, but may have been federal soldiers.

Forgeries have correct signature combinations that are fraudulently executed. An example of a 25 cent State of Georgia forgery is illustrated below. On initial inspection, this note appears to be signed by Beall and Howard. The signature combination is appropriate for the year and issue; however, the

handwriting is inconsistent with known signatures and the serial number is incorrect for this signature combination.



A **counterfeit remainder** is illustrated below on the left. A corresponding **counterfeit** fractional note **with forged signatures** is illustrated on the right. Legitimate notes of this 5 cent issue of 1863 have engraved, printed signatures and serial numbers that are handwritten in brown ink. In the note illustrated below at the right, the serial number is handwritten in black ink while the signatures of Thweatt and Jones are handwritten in brown ink. Furthermore, the forged signatures are close approximations of the actual signatures of the Comptroller General and Treasurer. Some of these forgeries are very deceptive in appearance.



Counterfeits of high denomination State of Georgia notes are rare. The example below is a counterfeit of an 1862 \$100 note. This note is printed on period paper, presumably using a lithographic technique. This counterfeit lacks the sharpness of detail that is inherent in notes printed from engraved steel plates. Notice that the red protector is replaced by portions of a faint,

black, patterned image. The signature combination is appropriate and authentic, but is printed instead of being handwritten in brown ink. The treasury seals are properly located and are deceptive in appearance and ink quality.



Vignettes

Vignettes are decorative designs that often portray a portrait, allegorical figure, or scene. Many popular vignettes were available as stock images for general banknote use. In addition, certain vignettes were associated with a specific state or region of the country. Vignettes used to embellish State of Georgia notes have included depictions of the founder of the colony, a portrait of the governor, advances in transportation, native animals, workmen, slaves, and allegorical and mythological subjects. Proof or specimen notes were used to display possible design layouts of production notes or for approval of the final note selection prior to printing. Some of the vignettes on State of Georgia notes are detailed below.



James Edward Oglethorpe was an English general, member of the House of Commons, philanthropist, and founding father of the Colony of Georgia. He was born on December 22, 1696 in

Godalming, County Surrey, England. He established the Colony of Georgia at Savannah in 1733. Oglethorpe County, Georgia was named after him. Oglethorpe died on June 30, 1785 at Cranham Hall, County Essex, England.



Joseph Emerson Brown was the Governor of Georgia during the Civil War when the treasury notes and certificates in this book were printed and issued. J. E. Brown was born on April 15, 1821 in Pickens County, South Carolina. After moving to Georgia, he served as an attorney (1846), State senator (1849), judge of the superior court of the Blue Ridge circuit (1855), and four-term Governor of Georgia from 1855-1865. After the conclusion of his governorship, Brown served as the Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court (1865 – 1870) until he resigned to become president of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1880, Brown was appointed to fill the remaining term of U. S. Senator John B. Gordon, who resigned from office. In 1880, Brown was elected to the U. S. Senate as a Democrat (he had previously been a member of the Republican Party) and was re-elected in 1885, serving from 1880 to 1891. He also was a successful and wealthy businessman with interests in coal, iron, railroads, real estate, stocks, and bonds. In addition to his other public service, Brown also was a member of the University of Georgia's Board of Trustees from 1857 to 1889 and was President of the Atlanta Board of Education from 1869 until 1888. Joseph E. Brown died on November 30, 1894, in Atlanta, Georgia and is buried in Oakland Cemetery.



Coat of Arms of the State of Georgia incorporates an arched ceiling, symbolizing the constitution, supported by three pillars representing the three branches of government. The pillars often are draped with the words Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation. The state coat of arms is printed as a design element of many Georgia notes. In addition, as state notes were issued, they usually were stamped on the face or reverse with a somewhat similar treasury seal using green, red, or black ink. The coat of arms identifies the origin of the note as the State of Georgia, while the treasury seal authenticates its issue.



A **coiled rattlesnake** was depicted on some Georgia colonial and state-issued notes. On the state notes, the rattlesnake surrounds or protects the state coat of arms against aggressors. The accompanying motto in Latin “**NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET**,” is translated “No one will provoke me with impunity.”



Ceres is the Roman goddess of grain (also known as Demeter or Demetra, the Greek goddess of agriculture). The name of this goddess also translates as “barley mother” or “mother earth.”

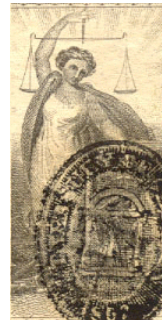
Ceres is often depicted holding a stalk of grain or corn, but occasionally a torch, crown, or scepter.



Minerva is the Roman goddess of wisdom and war (also known as Athena in Greek mythology). Although Minerva is the goddess of war, she is also associated with peace and compassion.



In Roman mythology, **Moneta** is the goddess of riches and wealth. She is often depicted by a chest that is assumed to contain treasure. In Greek mythology, she is also known as Mnemosyne, who is the goddess of memory. Mnemosyne was the mother of the Greek Muses. Above are two vignettes incorporating Moneta seated with a chest.



Justice is often depicted holding a pair of scales. In allegorical

scenes, Justice symbolizes the administration of law by establishing or determining rights according to the rules of law or equity.



Transportation-related vignettes include trains, side-wheel steamships at sea, and horses. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Georgia had many railroads and had a large seaport at Savannah. Georgia had been a leader in railroad construction and promoted this mode of transportation that is depicted on several issues of state notes. Furthermore, notes issued in 1862 were receivable in payment of all dues to the state and to the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Georgia was one of the first states that allowed private railroads to have chartered banks.



Agricultural workers and slaves are commonly depicted on obsolete notes issued by Southern states. Manpower was directly related to agricultural productivity in the South. According to census records, 26 to 31% of white Southern families owned at least one slave. Although the majority of the population could not afford slaves, they were still depicted on

some of the notes.



The **Farmer and Mechanics** vignette is printed on fractional denominations of State of Georgia banknotes. This vignette displays the emergence of agriculture and trades as partners in progress and development of the state. The vignette illustrated above was registered for use by Danforth, Bald, & Company in 1850.

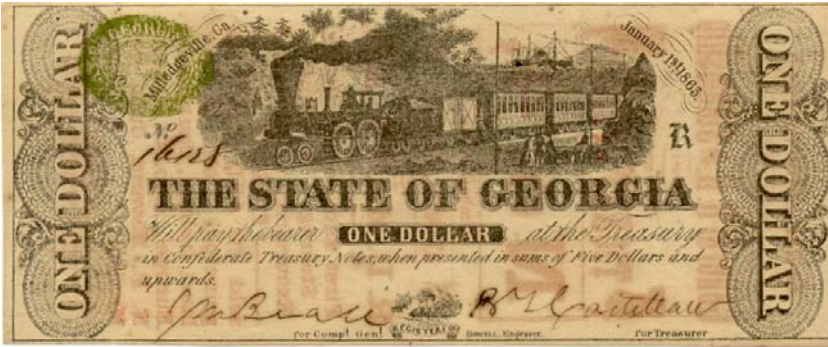


An **Indian princess** is depicted on the 75 cent note issued by the State of Georgia in 1863. Although a number of Cherokee legends mention an Indian princess, a native American princess has not been identified in the State of Georgia. This vignette may simply portray the native Americans that were present during the early colonization of Georgia or may allegorize an historical figure such as Pocahontas (also known as Matoaka or Rebecca). Pocahontas lived in the early 1600s and is known as an Indian princess, daughter of Chief Powhatan of the Algonquian Indians in tidewater Virginia, and wife of John Rolfe, a tobacco planter in the Colony of Virginia.

Advertising Notes

In the years after the Civil War, obsolete notes of the Confederate States of America were worthless. Some of these notes, which were available in large quantity, and their facsimiles were used as advertisements for patent medicines, hotels, and currency collectors. A few issues of the State of Georgia notes suffered a similar fate and an advertisement was printed in green, blue, or red ink on the reverse that previously was blank. The most common advertisement was for the Central Railroad Ticket Office in Atlanta, Georgia, by agent R. D. Mann (see illustrations below), who also placed his advertisement on some Confederate notes. This advertisement also mentions the European Steamship Ticket Office and the Kimball House. These advertising notes are avidly sought by some collectors. Advertisements have been observed on the reverse of 1863 notes in the denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents and \$1. Similar advertisements also have been observed on the reverse of 1864 notes of \$1, \$2, and \$4 denominations.





As an item of historical note, the original Kimball House (also known as the Kimball Opera House or Kimball House Hotel) of Atlanta, Georgia, was envisioned as an opera house. This massive structure of combined Italianate and Second Empire

architecture was designed by William Parkins. Construction was begun in 1867 by the Atlanta Opera House and Building Association; however, funds were exhausted and the uncompleted building was purchased at a receiver's sale by Edwin N. Kimball in 1868. Following the completion of construction, the deed to the building and property was transferred to E. N. Kimball's brother, Hannibal I. Kimball. Following a grand opening on January 12, 1869, the Kimball House served as the new capitol when the state government was

moved from Milledgeville to Atlanta. It served in this role from January, 1869 to July, 1889. The original structure caught fire and burned to the ground on Sunday morning, August 12, 1883, but the Kimball House was subsequently rebuilt circa 1886 by a partnership composed of Lorenzo B. Wheeler, Hannibal I. Kimball, and William Parkins. During its lifetime, this famous building and symbol of Southern hospitality served as a hotel, state capitol building, area office for the National Weather Service, and early exchange for the Bell Telephone Company. The site of the Kimball House is now occupied by Underground Atlanta.

Error Notes

Errors in State of Georgia notes are related to engraving abnormalities, printing errors, excessive application of treasury seals, improperly placed seals, or absence of treasury seals. Some errors are fairly common, but most are scarce to rare. In some instances, only one sheet of defective notes may have been printed. Furthermore, only rare notes of a given series may lack a treasury seal, may have a double treasury seal, or have an improperly placed seal. Collecting these error notes offers a great challenge and provides the intellectual stimulation to continue reviewing all State of Georgia notes for abnormalities.

As far as this text is concerned, the presence of partial treasury seals has not been included as a specific type of error. To save time and labor, the treasury seals were probably rapidly applied to banknote sheets before the individual notes were cut apart. This process probably resulted in partial seals that crossed the lateral or vertical frame lines. Portions of the seals that were “out of bounds” might be removed when the ends of the notes were trimmed or when individual notes were separated from the sheet.

The note illustrated below has a partial treasury seal on the right side. The remainder of the seal was removed when the lateral margins of the note were trimmed.



Additional examples of partial seals are shown on the two treasury notes below. Partial treasury seals appear at the top and bottom of each note. Because these treasury seals crossed the vertical frame lines, they have been partially removed and /or extend to adjacent notes that have been cut from the sheet (arrows).



Gutter Fold Errors

Gutter folds are introduced when small folds of the paper form before the inked design is printed under pressure. These fold errors are highly collectible and variable in appearance and may be narrow, wide, horizontal, vertical, or oblique as illustrated below. These errors are not included in the numbering system of this book because they are paper defects.



Engraver Deall

In early 1862, an employee named Deall engraved his name on the margin of the printing plates that he executed (as was done by some engravers producing sheets of Confederate currency). Subsequently, government inspectors noticed this anomaly and removed Deall's name by cutting additional paper from the margins of affected notes. However, some notes entered circulation before this irregularity was detected by the government, an example of which is shown below (arrow). Depending upon the diligence in cutting the notes from the printed sheet, Deall's name, if present, may be partially legible or intact.



Rarity

Determination of rarity for a given treasury note, treasury certificate, or bond is somewhat subjective and will change as new examples appear. The rarity scale used in this book is based on the authors' experience and information from colleagues that collect and sell these financial instruments. Each State of Georgia note, treasury certificate, bond, and error thereof have been given a rarity number ranging from 1 (common) to 11 (extremely rare or unique). The higher the number, the rarer the note, certificate, or bond. These rarity numbers are based upon the number of surviving examples as opposed to the quantity of these financial instruments that were printed or issued. Furthermore, the rarity number indicates scarcity regardless of overall condition. The rarity scale is detailed below and is presented in this book by the letter "R" in parenthesis followed by a number. For example, a unique treasury note, treasury certificate, or bond would have a rarity indication of R-11.

Rarity Scale

Rarity (R)	# Notes Known
11	1 - 4
10	5 - 12
9	13 - 25
8	26 - 50
7	51 - 75
6	76 - 100
5	101 - 200
4	201 - 300
3	301 - 400

2	401 - 500
1	> 500

Grading Terms for Obsolete Banknotes

Crisp uncirculated - A note that lacks folds and has never been in circulation. Notes that are well centered, bright, and have fresh appearing paper may be described as choice or gem uncirculated.

Uncirculated - A note that lacks folds and has never been circulated. These notes may be cut close, but have crisp paper. Some degree of foxing may be apparent. Foxing is the presence of small areas of brown discoloration of the paper. This process is related to fungal growth, increased humidity, and generation of acid that degrades paper.

Almost uncirculated – A note with a single centerfold or several minor corner or edge folds. Light handling is evident.

Extremely fine - Three or four folds are present but the note retains its original crispness.

Very fine - A note that has moderate folds but still retains some of its original crispness.

Fine - This is the lowest grade at which a bank note retains any crispness. Moderate wear and light soiling may be present, but major defects are not present.

Very good – These notes are worn but evenly circulated and fully intact. They may have minor defects such as soiling, tiny edge tears, and signs of previous mounting on the reverse.

Good - These notes are well worn and soiled but mostly intact. Minor missing pieces, tears, and graffiti may be present.

Almost good – These notes are well worn and soiled. Substantial tears or other defects may be present.

Approximately 5% to 10% of the note may be missing.

Fair - A note that is well worn and soiled with substantial damage. Such notes may have large tears and 10% to 20% of the note may be missing.

Poor – This is the lowest grade in collectible obsolete notes. Significant damage may be present and greater than 20% of the note may be missing. This is still an acceptable grade for extremely rare collectible pieces.

Pinholes - Obsolete notes often are found with some pinholes. Pinholes result from notes that were held together or attached to clothing with straight pins or were stored on spindles in banks following counting or cancellation. Paper defects and minute ink corrosion of paper also may appear as pinholes.

The terms and definitions above are attempts to standardize the grading of obsolete banknotes. This information, with slight modifications, is based upon the standards of Russell and Linda Kaye of the Sellitstore, Inc.

[<http://www.sellitstore.com/grading.htm>.](http://www.sellitstore.com/grading.htm)

1862 Issues of State of Georgia Treasury Notes

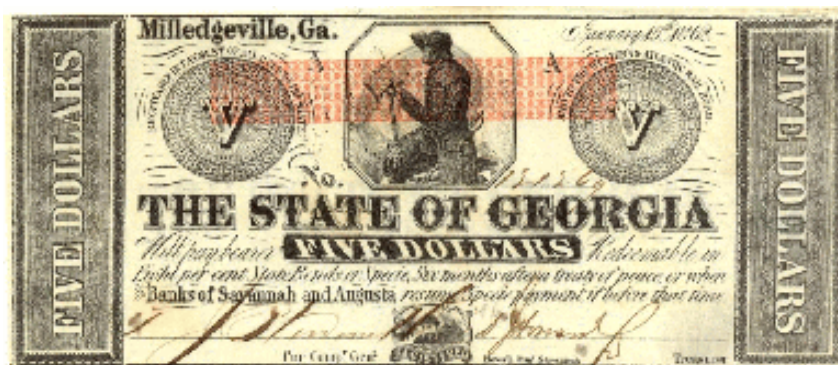
The Act of December 14, 1861, authorized the initial production of \$ 2,500,000 in treasury notes. These notes are dated January 15, 1862. There are three varieties for the engraver's imprints as follows: Douglas Eng'r N Orleans; Howell Eng'r Savannah; and an absence of the engraver's name.

1862 \$5 200,000 notes issued - James Oglethorpe, in military dress, is reading (center) and is flanked by the numeral "V" in round medallions. "FIVE DOLLARS" is engraved on each end of the note. A red protective design is printed over "FIVE DOLLARS." A **black treasury seal** is on the **reverse**.



Type 1 1862 \$5 (R-1) All notes are plate letter A with serial numbers ranging from # 1 to 200,000. These notes are usually signed by T. J. Bloodworth with a **printed “for”** before Comptroller General and by Jno Jones as Treasurer.

Some notes also are signed by S. J. Howard with a **handwritten “for”** before Treasurer.



Type 1A 1862 \$5 (R-5) Error: The red overprint is too high and printed across the head and shoulders of Oglethorpe.



Type 1B 1862 \$5 (R-7) Error: The red overprint is too low and partially covers the signatures.



Type 1C 1862 \$5 (R-8) Error: The red overprint is on the reverse. These notes also are issued with a serial number and signature for the Comptroller General, but **lack a signature for the Treasurer.**

Type 1D 1862 \$5 (R-11) Error: The red overprint is on both sides of the note.

Type 1H 1862 \$5 (R-11) Error: An imprint of a **Confederate banknote** and a **block of Confederate stamps** are on the reverse. Due to the scarcity of paper during the initial printing of Georgia currency, a few state notes were printed on recycled paper using the back of sheets of defective Confederate stamps.

1862 \$10 54,000 notes issued - Ceres standing at center holding grain, “X” left and right of Ceres, and “TEN” on each end of the note. A black Treasury seal is present on the face of the note and a red protective design is printed over “TEN DOLLARS.”



Type 2 1862 \$10 (R-1) All notes are plate letter A. Notes are usually signed by P. Thweatt as Comptroller General and Jno Jones as Treasurer. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 15,000.

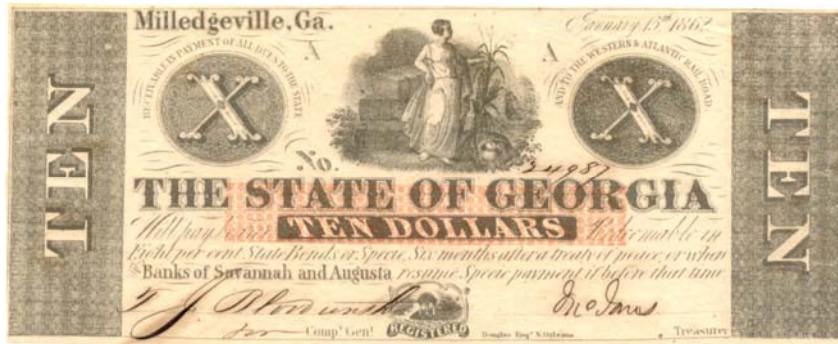
Notes are also signed by **T. J. Bloodworth “for” Comptroller General**. Serial numbers range from # 15,001 to 54,000.



Type 2A 1862 \$10 (R-7) Error: Red overprint is too high and covers the lower half of Ceres.

Type 2B 1862 \$10 (R-8) Error: Red overprint is too low and partially covers the signatures.

Type 2C 1862 \$10 (R-10) Error: Red overprint is on both sides of the note.



Type 2D 1862 \$10 (R-10) Error: The treasury seal is not present on the face of the note.



Type 2E 1862 \$10 (R-6) Error: Crossbar of the plate letter A is **partially or entirely missing** (arrows). This error appears to be more frequent for notes with higher serial numbers.

1862 \$20 15,000 notes issued - Ceres standing at center holding grain, “20” left and right of Ceres, and “TWENTY” on each end of the note. A black treasury seal is on face of the note and a red protective design is printed over “TWENTY DOLLARS.”



Type 3 1862 \$20 (R-4) All notes are plate letter A. Notes are signed by T. J. Bloodworth with a handwritten “for” before “Comptroller General” and by Jno Jones as treasurer. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 15,000.



Type 3A 1862 \$20 (R-10) Error: Two treasury seals are present on the front of the note (arrows). The treasury seal to the left is very faint.

Type 3B 1862 \$20 (R-2) Error: An engraver's name is not present on the note.



Type 3Ba 1862 \$20 (R-10) Error: The red overprint is too high and covers the lower portion of Ceres.

Type 3Bb 1862 \$20 (R-9) Error: The red overprint is too low and partially covers the signatures.



Type 3C 1862 \$20 (R-7) Error: A partial printer's imprint is present (arrow).

1862 \$50 15,000 notes issued - Ceres standing at center holding grain, portrait of Governor Joseph E. Brown left and right of Ceres, and Justice standing left and right. A black treasury seal is present on each end of the face of the note. A red protective design is printed over "FIFTY DOLLARS."



Type 4 1862 \$50 (R-2) All notes are plate letter A.
 Notes are signed by P. Thweatt as Comptroller General and Jno Jones as Treasurer. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 15,000.



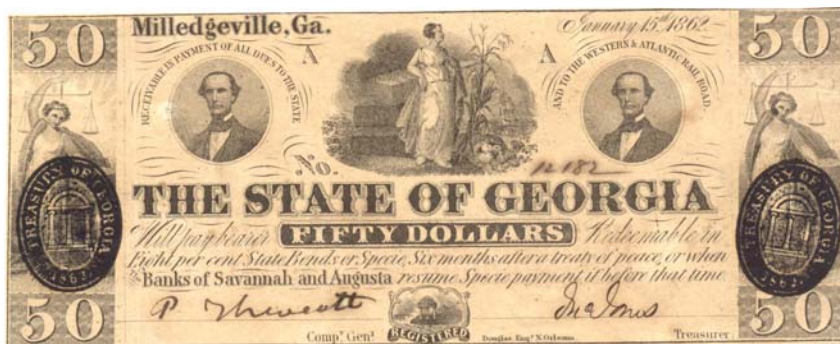
Type 4A 1862 \$50 (R-10) Error: Two treasury seals are present on the left side of the note and one treasury seal is present on the right side.

Type 4B 1862 \$50 (R-10) Error: Two treasury seals are present on the right side of the note and one treasury seal is present on the left side.

Type 4C 1862 \$50 (R-8) Error: The red overprint is too low and partially covers the signatures. The red overprint should be covering a portion of "FIFTY DOLLARS."



Type 4Ca 1862 \$50 (R-11) Error: Two treasury seals are present on the left side of the note (arrows) and the red overprint is too low and partially covers the signatures.



Type 4D 1862 \$50 (R-10) Error: The red overprint is on the reverse of the note.

1862 \$100 9,980 notes issued - Ceres standing at center holding grain, sailor in oval at left and right, "100" in medallions flanking Ceres and at each corner of the note. A black treasury seal is on each end of the face of the note. A red protective design is printed over "ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS."



Type 5 1862 \$100 (R-1) All notes are plate letter A.
 Notes are signed by P. Thweatt as Comptroller General and Jno Jones as Treasurer. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 9,980.



Type 5A 1862 \$100 (R-10) Error: The red overprint is too high and printed across the lower portion of Ceres.



Type 5B 1862 \$100 (R-10) Error: Two treasury seals present on the right side of the note and one treasury seal is on

the left side of the note.

Type 5C 1862 \$100 (R-10) Error: Two treasury seals are present on the **left side** of the note and one treasury seal is present on the right side of the note.

1863 ISSUES OF STATE OF GEORGIA TREASURY NOTES

\$5,000,000 Authorized by the Act of December 12, 1862, for continued production of treasury notes. These notes are dated January 1, 1863; February 1, 1863; and February 2, 1863. The engraver's imprint is "HOWELL, SAVANNAH."

The 5, 10, 15, and 20 cent designs are similar except for the denomination. A small registered Georgia coat of arms is present at the bottom center of the note. Printed signatures are present for P. Thweatt as Comptroller General and Jno Jones as Treasurer.



Type 6 1863 5 cents (R-1) 403,200 notes issued in plate letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, and R.

Type 7 1863 10 cents (R-1) 464,000 notes issued in plate letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, and R.

Type 8 1863 15 cents (R-3) 66,600 notes issued in plate letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, and R.

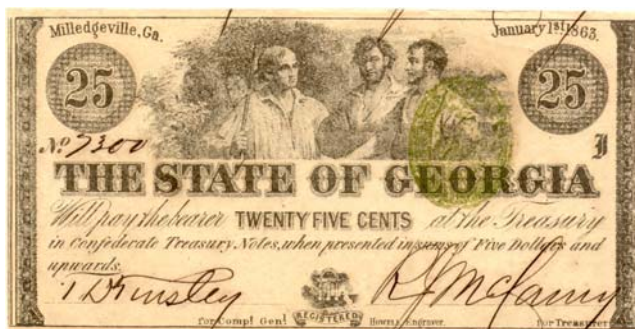
Type 9 1863 20 cents (R-5) 12,600 notes issued in plate

letter A.

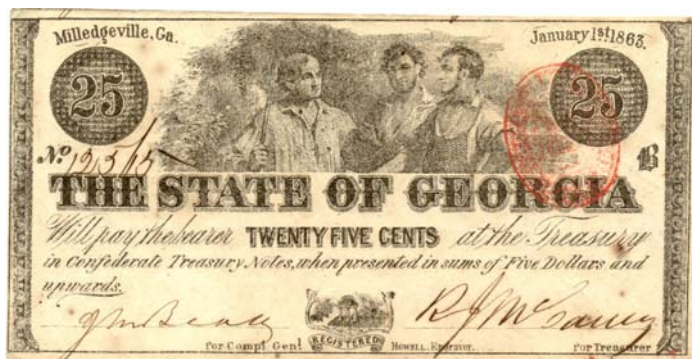
1863 25 cents 898,900 notes issued for a total of \$224,725. A group of workmen is present in the center and “25” is printed on the left and right. The printing plate letters included A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, and K. Plate letter “T” was not used during printing. * Signatures varied as the notes were issued. A synopsis of these differences follows:

Plate Letters	Serial Numbers	Signatures
A - E	1 - 12,000	Beall and Howard
	12,001 - 18,900	Beall and McCamy
	18,901 - 27,600	Smith and McCamy
	27,601 - 27,900	Tinsley and McCamy
	27,901 - 28,500	Smith and McCamy
	28501 - 35,000	Tinsley and McCamy
F-H, J-K*	1 - 900	Beall and McCamy
	901 - 3,200	Smith and McCamy
	3,201 - 24,800	Tinsley and McCamy
	24,801 - 44,300	Lumpkin and McCamy
	44,301 - 67,000	Tinsley and McCamy
	67,001 - 86,600	Strickland and McCamy
	86,601 - 91,400	Hudson and Howard
	91,401 - 105,700	Beall and Howard
	105,701 - 105,900	Serial numbers skipped and notes not issued.
	105,901 - 131,100	Tinsley and Mapp

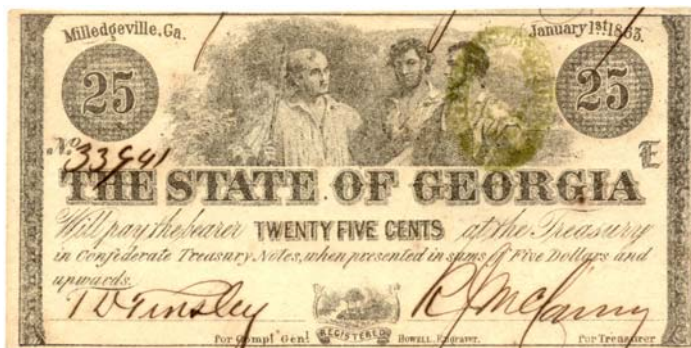
* Plate letter “T” was not used for this series of 25 cent notes according to the register of the Treasury. The appearance of the plate letters on such notes is ambiguous and resembles the letters “J” and “I” as shown below.



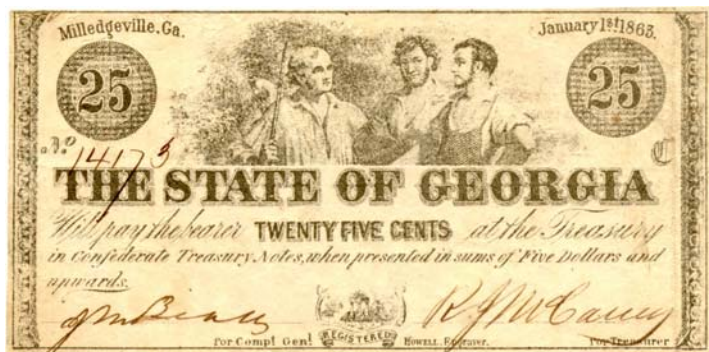
Type 10 1863 25 cents (R-1) Plate letters include F, G, H, J, and K. A small registered Georgia coat of arms is at the bottom center. The serial plate letter is solid and a **green treasury seal** is present on the face of the note. Remainders of this issue also exist. Some remainders have been endorsed with bogus signatures as illustrated in the “Bogus and Counterfeit Notes” section of this book. Bogus and counterfeit notes should not be confused with an error note that has genuine signatures but lacks the appropriate treasury seal.



Type 11 1863 25 cents (R-1) Plate letters include A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, and K. These notes have a **red treasury seal** on face. Remainders of this issue also exist.



Type 11A 1863 25 cents (R-3) Plate letters include A, B, C, and D. A large registered Georgia coat of arms and open script plate letter are present. A **green treasury seal** is present on the face of the note.



Type 11B 1863 25 cents (R-10) This is a genuine note that could have any correct plate letter or signature pair; however, the **treasury seal is not present**.

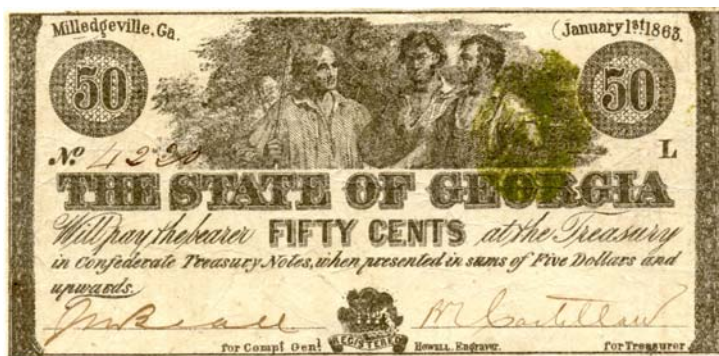
Type 12 and Type 13 1863 50 cents 620,500 notes issued
 – A group of workmen is present at the top center, and a registered Georgia coat of arms at the bottom center. The number “50” is in a circular medallion at the left and right of the workmen. Plate letter, serial number, and signature combinations are presented below.*

Plate Letters	Serial Numbers	Signatures
A - E	1 - 4,400**	Beall and Howard
A - E	4,401 - 13,100	Beall and McCamy

A - E	13,101 - 50,000	Beall and Howard
F - K	1 - 27,900	Beall and Howard
F - K	27,901 - 57,600	Beall and Castellaw
L - P	1 - 16,500	Beall and Castellaw

*Plate letter "I" was not used for this series of 50 cent notes according to the register of the treasury. The appearance of the plate letters on such notes is ambiguous and resembles the letters "J" and "I."

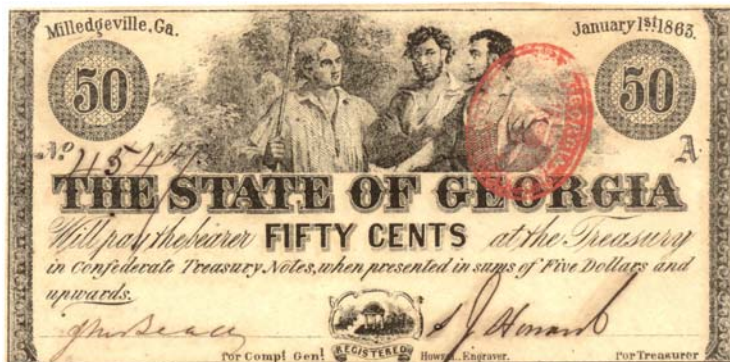
** Treasury records indicate this signature combination to serial number 4,400, but slightly higher serial numbers exist (e.g., 4,431A; 4,413B; 4,431E; 4,443C; and 4,585C).



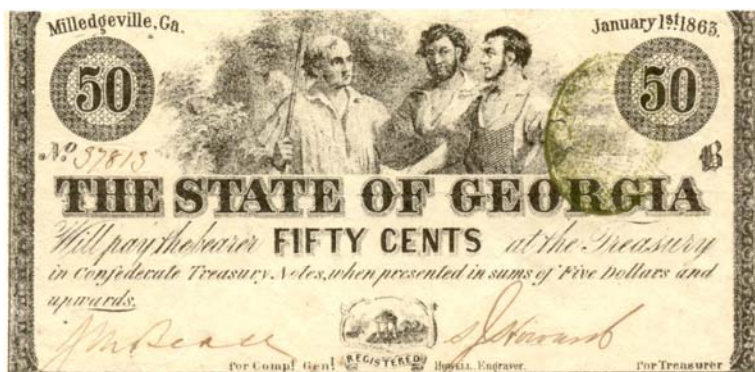
Type 12 1863 50 cents (R-1) Plate letters include F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, and P. A small registered Georgia coat of arms is present along with a solid plate letter. The treasury seal on the face of the note is **usually green**; however, variations in hue may be apparent.



Type 12A 1863 50 cents (R-11) This variant has a **blue treasury seal**. The full range of plate letters affected has not been determined



Type 13 1863 50 cents (R-2) Plate letters include A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. A large registered Georgia coat of arms is present along with **open script plate letters**. A **red treasury seal** is present on the face of the note.



Type 13A 1863 50 cents (R-3) Plate letters include A, B, C, D, and E. A large registered Georgia coat of arms is present along with **open script plate letters**. A **green treasury seal** is present on the face of the note.



Normal plate letter.



Defective plate letter.

Type 13B 1863 50 cents (R-10) Error: In the defective notes of plate letter B, a small portion of the letter is detached (arrows) and is present above the “B.”



Type 13C 1863 50 cents (R-11) Error: Plate letter D. **Double printing** covers approximately one third of left side of the note. An enlargement of this defect is presented at right.

1863 75 cents 10,000 notes issued - Indian maiden or princess at left and a green treasury seal on the maiden. All of these notes are signed by J. H. Smith for Comptroller General and by R. J. McCamy for Treasurer.



Type 14 1863 75 cents (R-6) All notes are plate letter A. Notes in almost uncirculated to crisp uncirculated condition are difficult to find. Serial numbers range from # **1 to 10,000**.

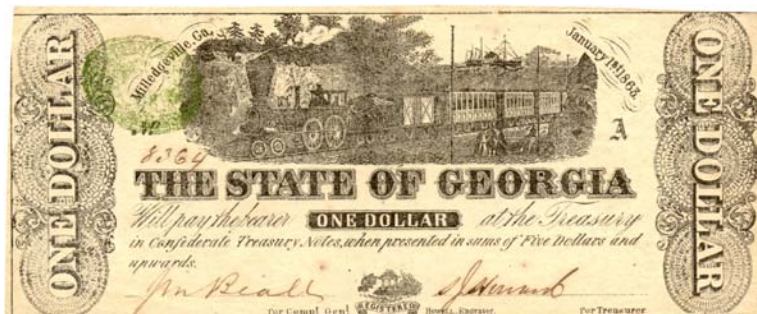
1863 \$1 196,000 notes issued - Railway train at top center and ONE DOLLAR in fancy design at left and right ends of note. The treasury seal, if present, is on the face of the note in **green or red ink**. **On some issued notes, the treasury seal is absent**. Plate letters include A-H and J-K; **plate letter "I" was not used**. The plate letter and signature combinations are listed below.

Plate Letters

Serial Numbers

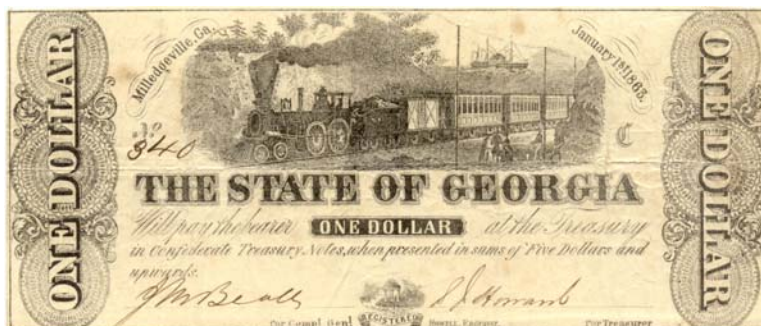
Signatures

A - K	1 - 14,000	Beall and Howard
A - K	14,001 - 19,600	Beall and Castellaw

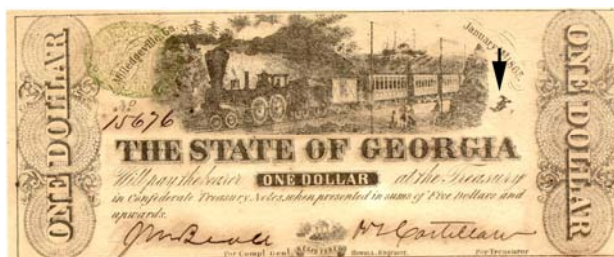


Type 15 1863 \$1 (R-3) Plate letters include A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, and K. A green treasury seal is present.

Type 15A 1863 \$1 (R-4) Plate letters include A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, and K. A red treasury seal is present.



Type 15B \$1 (R-11) Plate letters C and D. The treasury seal is absent. Other affected plate letters are unknown.



Type 15C 1863 \$1 (R-11) Error: Plate letter F. The plate letter is slanted to the right (arrow). The correct appearance of the plate letter is shown above at the right.

1863 \$2 50,000 notes issued - Steamship at sea (center) and sailing ship (left), bold dark “2” at left and right ends, and small “2” in each corner. The treasury seal on the face of the note is printed in **green** or **red ink**. **On some issued notes, the treasury seal is absent.** All notes are plate letter A. The plate letter, serial number, signatures, and treasury seal color are listed below.

Plate Letter	Serial Numbers	Signatures
A	1 - 27,000	Smith and McCamy
A	27,001 - 50,000	Rutherford and McCamy



TYPE 16 1863 \$2 (R-3) All notes are plate letter A and have a **green** treasury seal.



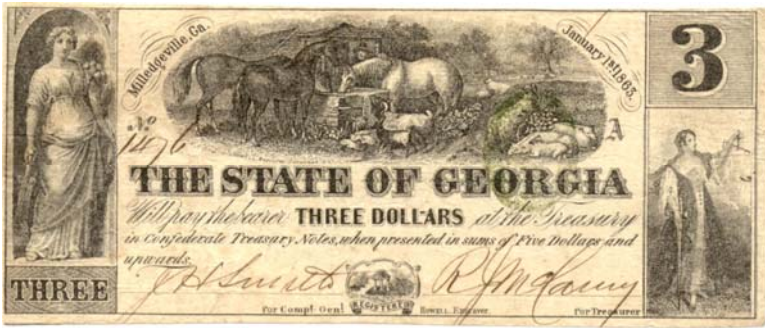
Type 16A \$2 (R-4) All notes are plate letter **A** and have a red treasury seal.

Type 16B 1863 \$2 (R-10) All notes are plate letter **A**. The treasury seal is absent.



Type 16C 1863 \$2 (R-11) Error: Similar, inverted engraving is printed half way up the reverse of the note.

1863 \$3 1,845 notes issued - Horses drinking from trough at center, Minerva at left, and Justice at right. A green treasury seal is present on the front of the note. All notes are signed by J. H. Smith for Comptroller General and R. J. McCamy for Treasurer.



Type 17 1863 \$3 (R-9) All notes are plate letter A. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 1845. This note is difficult to locate in any condition. The serial numbers of the notes known to date include 7, 78, 325, 252, 521, 531, 681, 856, 929, 966, 1015, 1470, 1476, 1742, 1751, 1767, and 1790.

1863 \$4 1,168 notes issued - Moneta seated by chest at center, slave carrying cotton at left, and wheat harvester at right. A green treasury seal is present on the front of the note. All notes are signed by J. H. Smith for Comptroller General and R. J. McCamy for Treasurer.



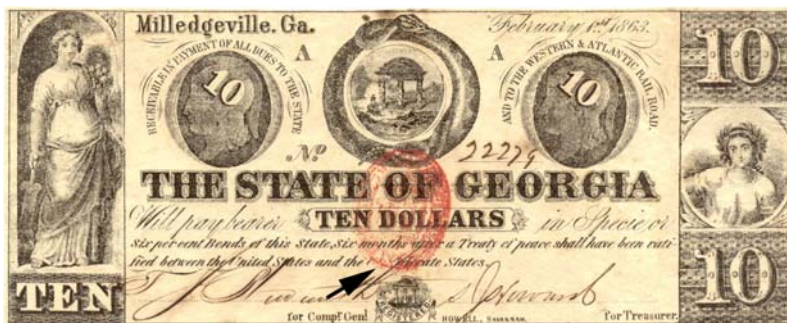
Type 18 \$4 (R-9) 1863 All notes are plate letter A. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 1168. This note is difficult to locate in any condition. The serial numbers of the notes known to date include 114, 327, 387, 517, 534, 557, 635, 655, 749, 757, 835, 984, 1018, 1107, 1119, and 1153.

Type 18A 1863 \$4 (R-11) Error: Treasury seal is absent.

1863 \$10 30,000 notes issued - All of these notes are dated February 1, 1863. The state coat of arms is contained within a coiled rattlesnake at center and flanked by Roman busts with numeral “10.” Minerva is present at left and Ceres is present at right. All notes are signed by T. J. Bloodworth for Comptroller General and S. J. Howard for Treasurer. A red treasury seal is stamped on the face of the note.



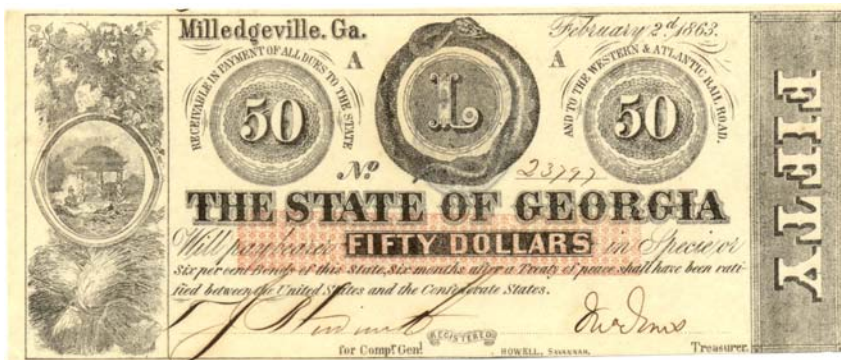
Type 19 1863 \$10 (R-1) All notes are plate letter A. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 30,000.



Type 19A 1863 \$10 (R-9) Error: The first letters in the word “Confederate” are missing (arrow).

1863 \$50 30,000 notes issued - All of these notes are dated February 2, 1863. The Roman numeral “L” is within a coiled rattlesnake at center flanked by “50” in circular medallions. The state coat of arms is present on the left end of the note and “FIFTY” is printed on the right end of the note. A red protective

design is printed over “FIFTY DOLLARS.” All notes are signed by T. J. Bloodworth as Comptroller General and Jno Jones as Treasurer. A black treasury seal is stamped on the back of the note.



Type 20 1863 \$50 (R-1) All notes are plate letter A. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 30,000.

Type 20 A 1863 \$50 (R-5) Error: The red overprint is inverted and covers the lower portion of the rattlesnake.

Type 20 B 1863 \$50 (R-9) Error: The red overprint is too low and partially covers the signatures.



Type 20 C 1863 \$50 (R-10) Error: Two treasury seals are present on the reverse of the note.



Type 20 D 1863 \$50 (R-11) Error: The red overprint is split with portions on the front and back of the note.

Type 20 E 1863 \$50 (R-6) Error: The treasury seal is absent.

Type 20 Ea 1863 \$50 (R-8) Error: The red overprint is too high, covering the lower part of the rattlesnake, and the treasury seal is absent.

Type 20 Eb 1863 \$50 (R-9) Error: The red overprint is too low, partially covering the signatures, and the treasury seal is absent.

1863 \$100 30,000 notes issued - All of these notes are dated February 1, 1863, and display the state arms within a coiled rattlesnake, portrait Governor Joseph E. Brown at left end of note, and "HUNDRED" at right end of note. A red protective design is printed over "ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS." All notes are signed by T. J. Bloodworth for Comptroller General and by Jno Jones as Treasurer. A black treasury seal is stamped on the reverse of the notes.



Type 21 1863 \$100 (R-3) All notes are plate letter A. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 30,000.



Type 21A 1863 \$100 (R-8) Error: The red overprint is too high and covers the lower half of the rattlesnake.



Type 21 B 1863 \$100 (R-9) Error: The red overprint is too low and partially covers the signatures.



Type 21 C 1863 \$100 (R-11) Error: The red overprint is broken into two parts.



Type 21 D 1863 \$100 (R-10) Error: The red overprint is on the reverse of the note along with the black treasury seal.

Type 21 E 1863 \$100 (R-10) Error: Two treasury seals on the reverse of the note.



Type 21 F 1863 \$100 (R-6) Error: The black treasury seal is absent on the reverse of the note.



Type 21 Fa 1863 \$100 (R-9) Error: The black treasury seal is absent on the reverse of the note and the red protective overprint on the front of the note is too low and partially covers the signatures.

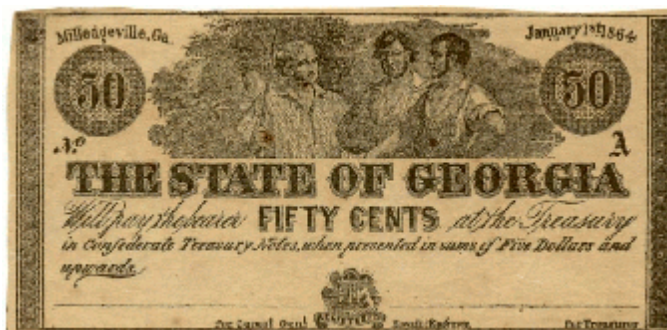
1864 Issues of State of Georgia Treasury Notes

1864 50 cents 115,500 notes issued - These notes were issued pursuant to the Act of December 14, 1863. All of these notes are dated January 1, 1864, and have a green treasury seal on the face. This issue is similar in appearance to the Type 12 notes except for the date of issue. Plate letters A – H and J – K were used; the platelet letter “I” was not used for this issue. The engraver is listed as “Howell. Eng’r.” **Treasury records indicate that 6,100 additional notes of each plate letter A through E were produced. These notes were not issued and some survive as remainders.** Most of these particular notes were sent to the Treasury and presumably destroyed on April 18, 1865. All notes were signed by J. M. Beall for the Comptroller General and by B. F. Castellaw for the Treasurer. A synopsis of the plate letters, serial numbers, and comments for this issue are presented below.

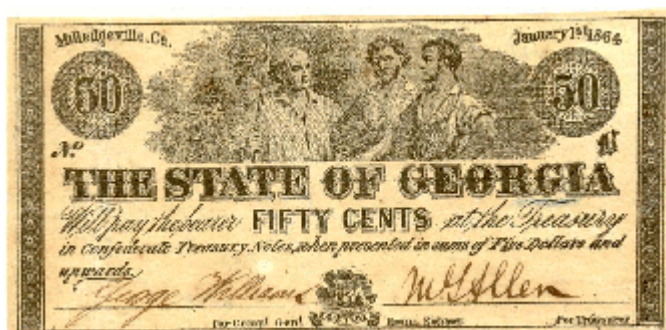
Plate Letters	Serial Numbers
A - E	1 - 16,600
F - K	1 - 3,600



Type 22 1864 50 cents (R-4) Plate letters include A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, and K.



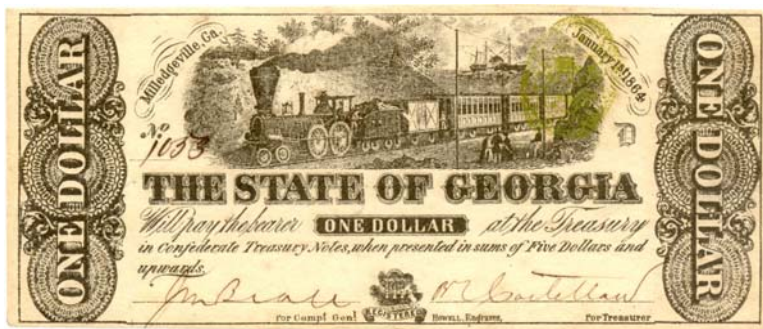
Type 22A 1864 50 cents (R-3) An unsigned remainder that may involve all plate letters. This note has been observed with bogus signatures. The treasury seal also is absent.



Type 22A 1864 50 cents (R-3) A remainder with bogus signatures of George Williams and M. G. Allen. The treasury seal is absent. The authors have seen other examples

of this note signed by the same people. These individuals are believed to be Union soldiers.

1864 \$1 39,000 notes issued – This note is the same as the Type 15 except the date of issue is January 1, 1864. Notes were issued with **plate letters A – E** and **serial numbers ranging from # 1 to 7,800**. All notes are signed by J. M. Beall for the Comptroller General and B. F. Castellaw for the Treasurer. A green treasury seal is stamped on the face of the note.



Type 23 1864 \$1 (R-3) Plate letters include A, B, C, D, and E. A green treasury seal is present.

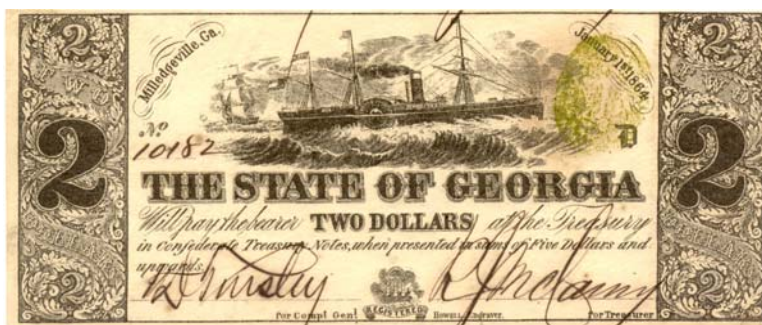
Type 23A 1864 \$1 (R-11) Error: The treasury seal is absent. This defect has been observed for notes with plate letters E and B, but could potentially involve any of the other plate letters.



Type 23B 1864 \$1 (R-6) Error: The frame border lines

are not continuous at the top left and right (arrows).

1864 \$2 99,000 notes issued – This note is similar to the Type 16 note with a green treasury seal; however, the date of issue is January 1, 1864. Notes were issued with **plate letters A – E** and **serial numbers ranging from # 1 to 19,800**. All notes are signed by T. D. Tinsley for the Comptroller General and R. J. McCamy for the Treasurer. A green treasury seal is stamped on the face of the note.



Type 24 1864 \$2 (R-2) Plate letters include A, B, C, D, and E.

1864 \$3 50,000 notes issued – This note is similar in appearance to the Type 17 note except the date of issue is January 1, 1864. All notes are **plate letter A** and **serial numbers range from # 1 to 50,000**. These notes are signed by T. D. Tinsley for the Comptroller General and R. J. McCamy for the Treasurer. A green treasury seal is stamped on the face of the note.



Type 25 1864 \$3 (R-4) All notes are plate letter A.



Type 25 A 1864 \$3 (R-10) Error: The treasury seal is absent.

Type 25B 1864 \$3 (R-10) Error: The treasury seal is stamped on both sides of the note.

1864 \$4 25,000 notes issued – This note is similar to the Type 18 except the date of issue is January 1, 1864. All notes are **plate letter A** and **serial numbers range from # 1 to 25,000**. These notes are signed by T. D. Tinsley for Comptroller General and R. J. McCamy for the Treasurer. A green treasury seal is stamped on the front of the note.



Type 26 1864 \$4 (R-4) All notes are plate letter A.

Type 26A 1864 \$4 (R-11) Error: A yellow seal is present.

Additional 1864 Issues of State of Georgia Treasury Notes

The following notes were issued in a combined amount of \$12,000,000 that was authorized by the Act of December 14, 1863. **These notes are dated April 6, 1864.** The engraver's imprint is "Howell. Eng'r."

1864 \$5 190,000 notes issued - Moneta is seated by a chest with the state arms in the background. An open "5," open "V," and solid "5" are present, from top to bottom, on each end of the note. Numerals are contained within a fancy design. According to treasury records, plate letters A – K are used with the exception of plate letter "I" which was not employed. However, existing notes with plate letter "I" have been identified, while notes with plate letter "J" have not been found. All notes are signed by J. M. Beall for the Comptroller General and B. F. Castellaw for the Treasurer. A red overprint is not present over the denomination. A green treasury seal is stamped on the front of the \$5, \$10, and \$20 denominations, which have some design features in common.



Type 27 1864 \$5 (R-1) Plate letters include A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 19,000. All notes are signed by J. M. Beall for the Comptroller General and B. F. Castellaw for the Treasurer. A green treasury seal is stamped on the face of the note. Plate letter "J" is listed in the treasury records, but the plate letter on existing notes is "I" as shown above (arrow).



Type 27A 1864 \$5 (R-11) Error: The green treasury seal is absent.

1864 \$10 100,000 notes issued - Moneta is seated by a chest with the state coat of arms in the background. A solid "10" is at each corner of the note and a superimposed "1" and "0" are at the middle of each end of the note. All numerals are contained within a fancy design. Plate letters A – K are used with the exception of plate letter "J" which was not employed. All notes are signed by T. D. Tinsley for the Comptroller General and R. J. McCamy for the Treasurer. A green treasury seal is stamped on the front of the note. **Serial numbers** range from # **1 to 100,000**.



Type 28 1864 \$10 (R-2) Plate letters are large (arrow) and include A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K.



Type 29 1864 \$10 (R-1) Plate letters are small and include A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K.



Type 30 1864 \$20 (R-2) 75,000 notes issued all of which are plate letter A. Moneta is seated by chest at center with the state coat of arms in distance, an open “20” at each top corner, “XX” at the middle of each end, and a solid “20” at each lower corner. All numerals are contained in an intricate design. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 75,000. All notes are signed by T. D. Tinsley for the Comptroller General and R. J. McCamy for the Treasurer. A green treasury seal is stamped on the front of the note.



Type 31 1864 \$50 (R-3) 30,000 notes issued all of which are **plate letter A**. Moneta is seated by a chest at center with the state coat of arms in distance, an open “50” at each top corner, the letter “L” at middle of each end, and a solid “50” at each lower corner. All numerals are contained in an intricate design. “FIFTY” is overprinted in red ink. There is no treasury seal. Serial numbers range from # **1 to 30,000**. All notes are signed by T. D. Tinsley for the Comptroller General and by R. J. McCamy for the Treasurer.



Type 32 1864 \$100 (R-3) 25,000 notes issued all of which are **plate letter A**. Moneta is seated by a chest at center with state coat of arms in the background. Minerva is standing at left. The number “100” is overprinted in red ink. There is no treasury seal. Serial numbers range from # **1 to 25,000**. All notes are signed by T. D. Tinsley for the Comptroller General and by R. J. McCamy for the Treasurer.



Type 33 1864 \$500 (R-5) 1,200 notes issued all of which are **plate letter A**. Moneta is seated by chest at center with the state coat of arms in the background. Minerva stands at left. The numeral “500” is overprinted in red ink. There is no treasury seal. Serial numbers range from # 1 to 1,200. All of these notes are signed by P. Thweatt as Comptroller General and Jno Jones as Treasurer.

Georgia Treasury Certificates of 1863 and 1864

A bill was passed by the Georgia Legislature on December 14, 1863 authorizing the issue of \$5,000, \$10,000, and \$20,000 denomination treasury certificates. Certificates were issued in 1864 and early 1865 at 6% and 8% interest in exchange for treasury notes. All of these certificates were signed by P. Thweatt as Comptroller General and Jno Jones as Treasurer.



Type 34 \$5,000 83 Treasury certificates issued. Arched “STATE OF GEORGIA” at top, flowing “TREASURY CERTIFICATE” along left side, and “5000” in lower left corner.

All existing treasury certificates have written dates and lack a plate letter. The numeral “\$5000” is overprinted in red ink. Serial numbers are located at the upper left corner and range from # **1 to 49** for 6% certificates and **1 to 34** for 8% certificates.

\$5,000 6% interest (R-11) 49 treasury certificates were issued from February 9, 1864, to February 15, 1865. Known certificates include serial numbers **10 and 49**.

\$5,000 8% interest (R-10) 34 treasury certificates were issued from February 24, 1864, to April 17 1864. Known certificates include serial numbers **14, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30**.



Type 35 \$10,000 29 Treasury certificates issued. Arched “STATE OF GEORGIA” at top, flowing “TREASURY CERTIFICATE” along left side, and “\$10000” in lower left corner. All existing treasury certificates have written dates and lack a plate letter. The numeral “\$10000” is overprinted in red ink. Serial numbers are located at the upper left corner and range from # **1 to 8** for 6% certificates and **1 to 21** for 8% certificates.

\$10,000 6% interest (R-11) 8 treasury certificates were issued from February 9, 1864, to September 21, 1864. The only known example of this treasury certificate is serial number **5**.

\$10,000 8% interest (R-11) 21 treasury certificates

were issued from February 1, 1864, to January 11, 1865. Known certificates include serial numbers **6, 7, 9, and 17.**



Type 36 \$20,000 38 Treasury certificates issued. Arched “STATE OF GEORGIA” at top, flowing “TREASURY CERTIFICATE” along left side, and “\$20000” in lower left corner. All existing treasury certificates have written dates and lack a plate letter. The numeral “\$20000” is overprinted in red ink. Serial numbers are located at the upper left corner and range from # **1 to 6** for 6% certificates and **1 to 32** for 8% certificates.

\$20,000 6% interest (R-11) 6 treasury certificates were issued from February 27, 1864, to September 2, 1864. Known certificates include serial numbers **4 and 6.**

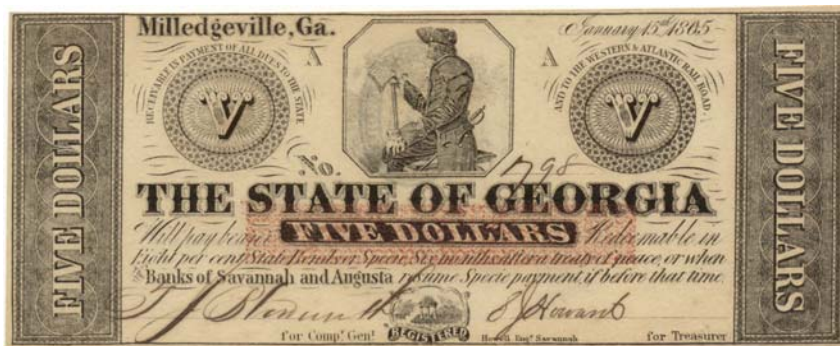
\$20,000 8% interest (R-11) 32 treasury certificates were issued from February 24, 1864, to October 1, 1864. Known certificates include serial numbers **1, 3, and 26.**

1865 Issues of State of Georgia Treasury Notes

All 1865 treasury notes are plate letter “A” and have a date of issue of January 15, 1865, or March 20, 1865. The engraver’s imprint is “Howell, Eng’r. Savannah.”

1865 \$5 Approximately 4,000 notes issued – The appearance of these notes is similar to the Type 1 except for the date of January 15, 1865. General James Oglethorpe, reading at

center, is flanked by the numeral “V” in a round medallion. “FIVE DOLLARS” is printed at each end of the note. A red protective design is printed over the denomination. All notes are signed by T. J. Bloodworth for the Comptroller General and by S. J. Howard for the Treasurer. A black treasury seal is stamped on the back.



Type 37 1865 \$5 (R-4) All notes are plate letter A with a date of issue of January 15, 1865, and serial numbers ranging from # 1 to 4,000.

1865 \$50 Approximately 3,000 notes issued - All notes are plate letter A with a date of issue of January 15, 1865. Ceres, standing and holding grain at center, is flanked by the numeral “50” within round medallions. “FIFTY” is printed along the left end of the note contained within a fancy box. An open “50,” open “L,” and solid “50” appear, top to bottom, on the left side of the note within a fancy design. A red protective design is printed over the denomination. All notes are signed by T. J. Bloodworth for the Comptroller General and by S. J. Howard for the Treasurer. A black treasury seal is stamped on the back of the note.



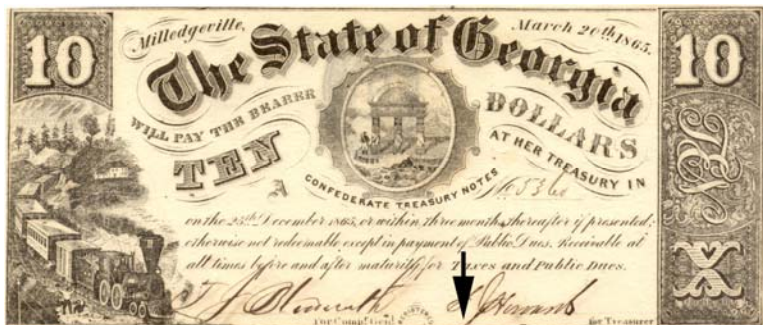
Type 38 1865 \$50 (R-4) All notes are plate letter A with a date of issue of January 15, 1865, and serial numbers ranging from # 1 to 3,000.

1865 \$10 Approximately 7,000 notes issued - These notes are dated March 20, 1865. An open “10” and a train scene are printed on the left side of the note. The coat of arms of the State of Georgia is in the center. “10,” script “TEN,” and “X” are on the right side of the note from top to bottom, all contained within a fancy design. All notes are signed by T. J. Bloodworth for the Comptroller General and by S. J. Howard for the Treasurer. A black treasury seal is stamped on the back of the note.

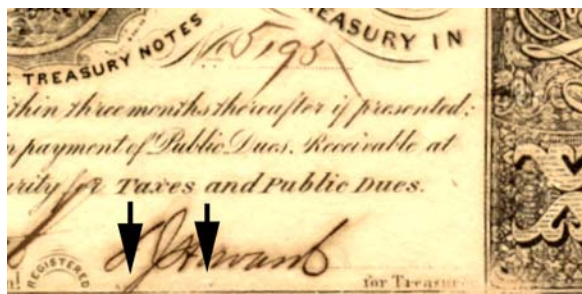
Recent review of the official register of the Treasury of the State of Georgia does not record the issue of any treasury notes dated March 20, 1865. Shortly after the end of the Civil War, Peterson Thweatt, State Comptroller-General, was ordered to submit a report to Provisional Governor James Johnson concerning state treasury activities during the rebellion. In that document, Thweatt states that treasury notes dated March 20, 1865, were printed under the Act of 1864, but the reason for printing these treasury notes was not recorded. The amount of \$70,000, which was paid into the Treasury on May 8, 1865, is assumed to represent unissued \$10 treasury notes. This supposition is based on the observation that serial numbers on existing \$10 notes approach 7,000.



Type 39 1865 \$10 (R-3) All notes are plate letter A with a date of issue of March 20, 1865, and serial numbers ranging from # 1 to 7,000.



Type 39A 1865 \$10 (R-6) Error: The printer's imprint is missing (arrow). Affected notes have had a serial number that ends in "0" or "5." Further study of this series has identified notes with a partial printer's imprint indicating that the printing plate probably deteriorated with use.



Type 39B 1865 \$10 (R-9) Error: A partial printer's

imprint is present (arrows).



Type 39C 1865 \$10 (R-8) Error: A small letter “n” (see insert for greater detail) is present before “on the 25.th”



Type 40 1865 \$100 (R 11) Probably unique, plate letter A. Open “100” at left and right upper corners, train scene at lower left, state coat of arms at center, and portrait of Governor Joseph E. Brown and “DOLLARS” within an embedded circular medallion on the right side. The design is similar to that of the \$10 Type 39 treasury note with the inclusion of a train scene and the coat of arms of the State of Georgia. The type of paper is correct for the period and the vignettes match the printing plates. The portrait of Governor Joseph E. Brown is identical to that used on the Type 4 and Type 21 treasury notes. The signatures are bogus. Only a single \$100 treasury note is known to exist, and this specimen may be an essay note that was never returned to the treasury. Other \$100 treasury notes either were never printed or were destroyed prior to issue.

State of Georgia Bond Series

State of Georgia bonds were issued sporadically prior to the twentieth century to support various developmental projects. These state bonds are generally infrequent to rare.



GA-1 \$1,000 (R-9) This 6% United States of America bond was to be issued by the State of Georgia under the authority of an act approved on December 22, 1843, with a redemption date of September 1, 1869. These bonds were intended to be issued in lieu of Sterling Bonds which were designated for the account of the Western and Atlantic Railroad and authorized by an act approved on December 23, 1837. The design was engraved by Toppan, Carpenter & Company and was printed in black ink on white paper. The vignettes portray Liberty with an eagle, shield, and flags at center; a bust of George Washington at left; and the state coat of arms at the right. Fancy designs are present above and below the bust and coat of arms. Fifty one coupons are attached to the bottom of the bond. Each coupon is worth \$30 and payable semi annually on March 1 and September 1, until maturity. This bond was payable at the Georgia treasury and would have been signed by Governor George W. Crawford if they had been issued.



GA-2 \$500 (R-10) This 6% United States of America bond was printed and issued by the State of Georgia in response to the Act of February 14, 1854, with a redemption date of July 1, 1865. The design was engraved in New York and features Commerce at center with an urban scene in the distance. Liberty is portrayed in the upper left corner and an Indian maiden in the lower left corner. A wheat harvester is present in the upper right corner and a sailor stands at the capstan in the lower right corner. The bond is printed in black ink on white paper. This bond is payable at the Bank of the State of Georgia in Savannah. A series of 20 coupons worth \$15 each is attached to the bottom of the bond and payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1, until maturity. These bonds are signed by E. P. Watkins as Secretary of State and Herschel V. Johnson as Governor of the State of Georgia. Some of these bonds were recycled and the reverse of the document was used to print change notes for the Western and Atlantic Railroad in 1862 (bond image courtesy of R. M. Smythe, New York, NY 10006).

GA-3 \$500 (R-10) This 6% United States of America bond is of the same design as GA-2 and was issued under the Act of February 17, 1854, with a redemption date of July 1, 1874. This bond was payable at the Bank of the Republic in New York. A

series of 40 coupons worth \$15 each was payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1, until maturity. This bond also was recycled to print change notes for the Western and Atlantic Railroad in 1862. Portions of this bond appear on the reverse of some of these Western and Atlantic Railroad change notes.



GA-4 \$500 (R-10) This 6% United States of America bond was printed and issued by the State of Georgia in response to the Act of November 16, 1860, with a redemption date of February 1, 1881. This bond issue was engraved by E. B. Clayton & Sons and printed in black ink on white paper. Vignettes include workers loading cotton on a wharf with sailing ships in the background at the upper left, the state coat of arms with mountains in the background at center, and soldiers firing a cannon at the upper right. The red overprint includes “\$500” at the center of the bond and numerals over the \$15 bond coupons. Forty coupons are attached to the bottom of the bond and payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1, until maturity. These bonds were signed by Governor Joseph E. Brown.



GA-5 \$500 (R-8) This Confederate States of America 7% bond was printed in response to the Act of December 11, 1861, with a redemption date of February 1, 1871. This act provided for the assumption and payment of taxes assessed against the citizens of the state by an act of the Congress of the Confederate States of America. This act of the State of Georgia also authorized the issue of treasury notes and provided a war tax for their redemption. A further legislative act approved on August 19, 1861, authorized the governor to issue bonds at an interest rate not to exceed 8% per annum. Vignettes include workers loading cotton on a wharf with sailing ships in the background at the upper left, the state coat of arms with mountains in the background at center, and soldiers firing a cannon at the upper right. This issue is printed in black ink on white paper. Forty coupons worth \$8.75 each are attached at the bottom of the bond. These coupons were payable quarterly on February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1, at the Georgia Treasury. These bonds were signed by Joseph E. Brown as Governor. The printer's imprint is "R. H. Howell, Savannah Ga."

GA-6 \$500 (R-9) These bonds are identical to GA-4 except that **the printer's imprint is not present** on the document.



GA-7 \$1,000 (R-9) This Confederate States of America 7% bond issue was printed in response to the Act of December 16, 1861, with a redemption date of May 1, 1881. It is stamped with the seal of the State of Georgia and printed in black ink on white paper. Liberty is at top center, and Roman busts face inward at the upper left and right corners. An image of George Washington on horseback is at the middle of the left margin with a portrait of a woman below. The image of General James Oglethorpe reading, similar to that of the Type 1 and Type 37 state treasury notes, is at the middle of the right margin with the portrait of a woman below. Thirty eight coupons worth \$35 each are attached to the bottom of the bond. These coupons are payable semiannually at the Georgia Treasury at Savannah or Augusta on May 1 and November 1, of each year until maturity. These bonds were signed by Joseph E. Brown as Governor. The design was engraved and printed by R. H. Howell, of Savannah, Georgia. The printer's imprint is "R. H. Howell, Lithr. Savannah, Ga."



GA-8 \$1,000 (R-10) These United States of America 7% bonds were printed and issued by the State of Georgia in response to the Act of August 27, 1870, with a redemption date of July 1, 1890. This bond has an applied State of Georgia gold seal and was printed on white paper in black ink. An extensive orange overprint is present. Vignettes include an eagle with spread wings at top center flanked by a sailor on the left and a woman sewing on the right. An official is present at the lower left and a rural landscape is present at the lower right. A small state coat of arms is present at the bottom center. The serial number of the bond is printed in the upper left corner in blue ink. The orange overprint includes “\$1000” in the lower center of the bond flanked by “\$1000” in fancy elliptical designs. Orange numerals also are overprinted on the bond coupons. A series of 40 coupons worth \$35 each is present. Coupons were payable at the agency of the state in the City of New York semiannually on July 1 and January 1, until maturity. The design was engraved by Charles H. Clayton & Company of New York. These bonds were signed by David G. Cotting, Secretary of State, and Rufus B. Bullock, Governor. The coupons are signed by N. L. Angier, Treasurer of the State of Georgia.



The coupons from the GA-8 bond have an orange overprint (above left). Recently, another bond coupon from this time period has been observed with a blue overprint (above right). The inscription indicates that this is a first series, first mortgage bond with the interest payable semiannually. It is signed by W. H. Scott for the Treasurer. This may represent a different series for this bond, a variation in printing, or an additional bond issue. Further research will be required to clarify this situation.



GA-9 \$1,000 (R-8) These 7% United States of America bonds were printed and issued by the State of Georgia in response to the Act of October 17, 1870, with a redemption date of December 1, 1894. These bonds, referred to as “uniform gold bonds,” were payable to the bearer in gold coins of the United States of America. This bond issue was printed in black ink on white paper. An extensive green overprint surrounds the

periphery of the document and covers the coupons. Vignettes include the state coat of arms at top center flanked by portraits of two maidens. A group of businessmen is on the left margin and agricultural workers on the right margin. A farming scene is present at the bottom center. Fancy designs also are present along the corners of these bonds. Forty eight coupons worth \$35 each in gold coins are attached to the bottom of the bond. These coupons contain red serial numbers and are payable semiannually at the Financial Agency in the City of New York, City of London, England, and City of Frankfort, Germany on June 1 and December 1, until maturity. The design was engraved by the Continental Bank Note Company of New York. These bonds were signed by David G. Cotting as Secretary of State and Rufus B. Bullock as Governor.

The following State of Georgia bonds are often called “**Baby Bonds.**” This appellation is firmly associated with this issue because these financial documents contain an engraving of Renfro Jackson as a baby, and the bonds are of very small size compared to most other bonds.





GA-10 \$5 (R-10) Four issued bonds of this denomination plus three proof specimens are known. These six-year 4% bonds were printed in response to the Act of December 14, 1878, with a redemption date of January 1, 1885. They were engraved by the American Bank Note Company of New York and printed in black and green ink on white paper. An image of baby Renfroe Jackson is at the left and the state coat of arms is at right, adjacent to a series of 4% coupons. The coupons are worth 20 cents and payable yearly by the state treasury office in the cities of Albany, Americus, Athens, Augusta, Columbus, La Grange, Macon, Savannah, and Rome. These bonds also have a fancy green back as illustrated above. Issued bonds were signed by J. W. Renfroe as Treasurer and Alfred H. Colquitt as Governor.



GA-11 \$10 (R-11) Only one specimen is known. This bond issue was printed in response to the Act of December 14, 1878, with a redemption date of January 1, 1885. These six-year 4% bonds also were engraved by the American Bank Note Company of New York and printed in black and green ink on white paper. An image of baby Renfro Jackson is at the left and the state coat of arms is at right, adjacent to a series of 4% coupons. The coupons are worth 40 cents and payable yearly. These bonds were to be redeemed by the state treasury office in the cities of Albany, Americus, Athens, Augusta, Columbus, La Grange, Macon, Savannah, and Rome. This bond has a fancy brown back as illustrated above. Test numerals “000” are overprinted in red ink in the spaces designated for the serial number and numerical percentage of the 4% coupons. The signature areas are punch cancelled and the document is stamped “SPECIMEN” in purple ink on the face.



GA-12 \$20 (R-11) Only one specimen is known. This bond has a similar appearance to the GA-11 bond, except for the denomination. Test numerals “000” are overprinted in red ink in the space designated for the serial number and numerical percentage of the 4% coupons. Six 80-cent coupons are attached to the right side of the bond and are payable yearly until maturity at the state treasury office in the cities of Albany, Americus, Athens, Augusta, Columbus, La Grange, Macon, Savannah, and Rome. The signature areas are punch cancelled and the document is stamped “SPECIMEN” in purple ink on the face.



GA-13 \$50 (R-11) Only one specimen is known. This bond also has a similar appearance to the GA-11 bond, except for the denomination. Test numerals "000" are overprinted in red ink in the space designated for the serial number and numerical percentage of the 4% coupons. Six \$2 coupons are attached to the right side of the bond and are payable yearly until maturity at the state treasury office in the cities of Albany, Americus, Athens, Augusta, Columbus, La Grange, Macon, Savannah, and Rome. The signature areas are punch cancelled. The document is stamped "SPECIMEN" in purple ink on the reverse.

Appendix A. Cross index reference of the new Martin-Latimer numbering system with that of Grover Criswell for State of Georgia treasury notes, treasury certificates, and bonds.

Table 1. Cross index of Martin-Latimer numbering system and Criswell numbering system for State of Georgia treasury notes and certificates.

ML	Cr	ML	Cr	ML	Cr
ML-1	Cr-5	ML-11	Cr-15A	ML-21F	Cr-6B
ML-1A	Cr-5A	ML-11A	Unl	ML-21Fa	Unl
ML-1B	Unl	ML-11B	Cr-15B	ML-22 / 22A	Cr-30A
ML-1C	Cr-5B	ML-12	Cr-14	ML-23	Cr-30
ML-1D	Unl	ML-12A	Unl	ML-23A	Unl
ML-1E	Cr-5C	ML-13	Cr-14A	ML-23B	Unl
ML-1F	Unl	ML-13A	Unl	ML-24	Cr-29
ML-1G	Unl	ML-13B	Unl	ML-25	Cr-28
ML-1H	Cr-5D	ML-13C	Unl	ML-25A	Unl
ML-2	Cr-4	ML-14	Cr-13	ML-25B	Unl
ML-2A	Cr-4A	ML-15	Cr-12	ML-26	Cr-27
ML-2B	Unl	ML-15A	Cr-12A	ML-26A	Unl
ML-2C	Unl	ML-15B	Cr-12B	ML-27	Cr-26
ML-2D	Unl	ML-15C	Unl	ML-27A	Unl
ML-2E	Unl	ML-16	Cr-11	ML-28	CR24
ML-3	Cr-3	ML-16A	Cr-11A	ML-29	Cr-25
ML-3A	Unl	ML-16B	CR11B	ML-30	Cr-23
ML-3B	Cr-3A	ML-16C	Unl	ML-31	Cr-22
ML-3Ba	Unl	ML-17	Cr-10	ML-32	Cr-21
ML-3Bb	Unl	ML-18	Cr-9	ML-33	Cr-20
ML-4	Cr-2	ML-18A	Unl	ML-34	Cr-30G
ML-4A	Cr-2A	M19	Cr-8	ML-35	Cr-30F
ML-4B	Unl	ML-19A	Unl	ML-36	Cr-30E
ML-4C	Unl	ML-20	Cr-7	ML-37	Cr-33
ML-4Ca	Unl	ML-20A	Unl	ML-38	Cr-31
ML-4D	Unl	ML-20B	Unl	ML-39	Cr-32
ML-5	Cr-1	ML-20C	Cr-7B	ML-39A	Cr-32A
ML-5A	Unl	ML-20D	Unl	ML-39B	Unl
ML-5B	Unl	ML-20E	Cr-7A	ML-39C	Unl
ML-5C	Cr-1A	ML-20Ea	Unl	ML-40	Unl
ML-6	Cr-19	ML-20Eb	Unl		
ML-7	Cr-18	ML-21	Cr-6		
ML-8	Cr-17	ML-21A	Unl		
ML-9	Cr-16	ML-21B	Unl		

ML-10	Cr-15	ML-21C	Unl
ML-10A	Unl	ML-21D	Cr-6A
ML-11	Cr- 15A	ML-21E	Cr-6C

ML = Martin-Latimer numbering system.

Cr = Criswell numbering system.

Unl = Unlisted by Criswell.

Table 2. Cross index of Criswell numbering system and Martin-Latimer numbering system for State of Georgia treasury notes and certificates.

Cr	ML	Cr	ML
Cr-1	ML-5	Cr-13	ML-14
Cr-1A	ML-5C	Cr-14	ML-12
Cr-2	ML-4	Cr-14A	ML-13
Cr-2A	ML-4A	Cr-15	ML-10
Cr-3	ML-3	Cr-15A	ML-11
Cr-3A	ML-3B	Cr-15B	ML-11B
Cr-4	ML-2	Cr-16	ML-9
Cr-4A	ML-2A	Cr-17	ML-8
Cr-5	ML-1	Cr-18	ML-7
Cr-5A	ML-1A	Cr-19	ML-6
Cr-5B	ML-1C	Cr-20	ML-33
Cr-5C	ML-1E	Cr-21	ML-32
Cr-5D	ML-1H	Cr-22	ML-31
Cr-6	ML-21	Cr-23	ML-30
Cr-6A	ML-21D	Cr-24	ML-28
Cr-6B	ML-21F	Cr-25	ML-29
Cr-6C	ML-21E	Cr-26	ML-27
Cr-7	ML-20	Cr-27	ML-26
Cr-7A	ML-20E	Cr-28	ML-25
Cr-7B	ML-20C	Cr-29	ML-24
Cr-8	ML-19	Cr-30	ML-23
Cr-9	ML-18	Cr-30A	ML-22
Cr-10	ML-17	Cr-30E	ML-36
Cr-11	ML-16	Cr-30F	ML-35
Cr-11A	ML-16A	Cr-30G	ML-34
Cr-11B	ML-16B	Cr-31	ML-38
Cr-12	ML-15	Cr-32	ML-39
Cr-12A	ML-15A	Cr-32A	ML-39A
Cr-12B	ML-15B	Cr-33	ML-37

ML = Martin-Latimer numbering system.

Cr = Criswell numbering system.

Unl = Unlisted by Criswell.

Table 3. Cross index of Martin-Latimer numbering system and Criswell numbering system for State of Georgia bonds.

ML	Cr
GA-1	Cr-43A
GA-2	Unl
GA-3	Unl
GA-4	Cr-60G
GA-5	Cr-61A
GA-6	Cr-61B
GA-7	Cr-61C
GA-8	Unl
GA-9	Cr-70A
GA-10	Cr-78A
GA-11	Unl
GA-12	Unl
GA-13	Unl

ML = Martin-Latimer numbering system.

Cr = Criswell numbering system.

Unl = Unlisted by Criswell.

Appendix B. Synopsis of Acts of the Georgia Legislature authorizing currency production and data concerning the characteristics of the notes and dates of issue.

Table 1. Act of December 14, 1861. All notes are dated January 15, 1862.

Denomination	Serial #	Plate Letter	Issue Dates	Engraver (E) and Printer (P)
\$5	1- 30,000	A	July 23, 1862 August 30, 1862	Howell – E & P
\$5	30,001- 200,000	A	January 21, 1863 February 28, 1863 March 31, 1863 May 30, 1863 July 31, 1863	Howell– E & P
\$10	1 - 32,000	A	April 9, 1862 April 14, 1862 April 18, 1862 April 19, 1862 April 23, 1862 July 23, 1862 August 30, 1862	Douglas – E & P
\$10	32,001- 54,000	A	March 31, 1863 April 30, 1863 June 30, 1863	Howell – E & P
\$20	1 - 10,000	A	July 23, 1862	Howell – P Douglas - E
\$20	10,001 - 15,000	A	Feb 28, 1863	Howell – E & P
\$50	1 - 15,000	A	May 20, 1862	Howell – P Douglas - E
\$100	1 - 9,000	A	April 30, 1862 May 20, 1862 August 30, 1862	Douglas – E & P
\$100	9,001 – 9,980	A	February 28, 1863	Howell – E & P

Table 2. Act of December 5, 1862. All notes are dated January 1, 1863.

Denomination	Serial #	Plate Letter	Issue Dates	Engraver and Printer
5 cents	1- 22,400	A-R	April 30, 1863 to October 14, 1863	Howell
10 cents	1 - 25,800	A-R	April 30, 1863 to October 14, 1863	Howell
15 cents	1 – 3,700	A-R	May 30, 1863 to August 31, 1863	Howell
20 cents	1 - 12,000	A	May 30, 1863 to July 31, 1863	Howell
25 cents	1 - 131,000	A-H, J, K*	June 30, 1863 to October 14, 1864	Howell
50 cents	1 - 57,600	A-H, J, K*	April 30, 1863 to April 6, 1864	Howell
50 cents	1 - 16,500	L-P	April 30, 1863	Howell
75 cents	1- 10,000	A	June 30, 1863	Howell
\$1	1 - 19,600	A-H, J, K*	April 30, 1863 May 30, 1863 June 30, 1863 October 14, 1863 October 31, 1863 February 28, 1864	Howell
\$2	1 - 50,000	A	May 30, 1863 June 30, 1863 August 31, 1863	Howell
\$3	1 – 1,845	A	July 31, 1863 April 6, 1864	Howell
\$4	1 – 1,168	A	July 31, 1863 April 6, 1864	Howell

* Plate letter “I” was not used for these series of notes.

Table 3. Act of December 13, 1862. All notes are dated February 1863.

Denomination	Date	Serial #	Plate Letter	Issue Dates	Engraver and Printer
\$10	February 1, 1863	1 - 30,000	A	June 30, 1863 August 31, 1863	Howell
\$50	February 2, 1863	1 - 30,000	A	February 28, 1863 March 31, 1863 April 30, 1863 May 30, 1863 August 31, 1863 December 31, 1863 February 18, 1864	Howell
\$100	February 1, 1863	1 - 30,000	A	October 28, 1863 March 31, 1863 May 30, 1863 September 30, 1863 December 31, 1863 February 18, 1864	Howell

Table 4. Act of December 14, 1863. All notes are dated January 1, 1864.

Denomination	Serial #	Plate Letter or % Interest	Issue Dates	Engraver and Printer
50 cents	1 - 16,600	A-E	October 14, 1864 May 8, 1865	Howell
50 cents	1 - 3,600	F-H,J,K*	October 14, 1864	Howell
\$1	1 - 7,800	A,B,C,D,E	April 6, 1864 April 30, 1864 May 31, 1864 July 30, 1864 August 30, 1864 October 14, 1864	Howell
\$2	1 - 19,800	A,B,C,D,E	April 6, 1864 April 30, 1864 May 31, 1864 July 30, 1864 August 30, 1864	Howell
\$3	1 - 50,000	A	April 6, 1864 April 30, 1864 May 31, 1864 July 30, 1864 August 30, 1864	Howell
\$4	1 - 25,000	A	April 6, 1864	Howell
\$5000	1 - 49	6%	February 9, 1864 to February 15, 1865	Howell
\$5000	1 - 34	8%	February 24, 1864 to April 17, 1865	Howell

\$10,000	1 - 6	6%	February 9, 1864 to September 21, 1864	Howell
\$10,000	1 - 21	8%	February 1, 1864 to January 11, 1865	Howell
\$20,000	1 - 6	6%	February 27, 1864 to September 2, 1864	Howell
\$20,000	1 - 32	8%	February 24, 1864 to October 1, 1864	Howell

* Plate letter "I" was not used for these series of notes.

Table 5. Resolution of March 17, 1864, based on the Act of December 14, 1863, to issue treasury notes in denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, and \$500. All notes are dated April 6, 1864.

Denomination	Serial #	Plate Letter	Issue Dates	Engraver and Printer
\$5	1 - 19,000	A-I, K*	April 30, 1864 May 31, 1864 June 30, 1864 July 30, 1864	Howell
\$10	1 - 10,000	A-I,K	April 30, 1864 May 31, 1864 June 30, 1864 July 30, 1864	Howell
\$20	1 - 75,000	A	April 30, 1864 May 31, 1864 June 30, 1864 July 30, 1864	Howell
\$50	1 - 30,000	A	May 31, 1864 June 30, 1864 July 30, 1864	Howell
\$100	1 - 25,000	A	April 30, 1864 May 31, 1864 June 30, 1864	Howell
\$500	1 - 1200	A	April 6, 1864 April 30, 1864 May 3, 1864 June 30, 1864	Howell

* Plate letter “J” was not used for these series of notes.

Table 6. Act of November 18, 1864. This legislation was enacted to pay the salaries of the members of the General Assembly.

Denomination	Date	Serial #	Plate Letter	Issue Dates	Engraver and Printer
\$5	January 15, 1865	1 – 4,000	A	March 31, 1865	Howell
\$50	January 15, 1865	1 - 3,000	A	March 31, 1865	Howell
\$10	March 20, 1865	1 – 7,000	A	Not issued	Howell
\$100	March 20, 1865	Essay	A	Not issued	Howell